



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1953

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15-Year, \$2.3 Million

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Advance Hawaii moved one step closer to statehood as the House passed an amended bill granting eventual admission to the Union. Passage came on a vote of 274-138, after the measure had weathered heavy Democratic opposition. An attempt to send the bill back to committee was defeated 182-227.

As passed, the bill would give Hawaii only one Representative in the House, rather than two as approved by committee. Senate Majority Leader Taft (R Ohio) said he hoped it would get approval of the entire Senate by April 1. The bill requires Congress--not the President--to pass on the Hawaiian constitution.

Floor Action

Confirmed--The Senate confirmed the nomination of former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency on a vote of 64-18.

More--The Senate passed and sent to the White House a bill to ease temporary limitations on the number of junior officers in the armed forces.

Allotments--The House approved and sent to the President a bill to extend the dependency allotment system for armed forces personnel.

Duty--The House okayed and sent to the Senate two measures continuing specified duty exemptions granted to overseas armed services personnel.

Delegate--A bill giving the District of Columbia a non-voting delegate in the House was approved by the Senate and sent to the House.

New Department Proposed

President Eisenhower sent Congress a reorganization plan to create a Department of Health, Education and Welfare to replace the Federal Security Agency headed by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby.

The White House said Mrs. Hobby will become Secretary of the new Department if it is set up.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

In The Committees

Money--A Senate-House conference committee agreed on a \$947 million supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1953. The measure does away with the President's Council of Economic Advisers, replacing it with one adviser and a staff. The \$947 million figure is the same as earlier approved by the Senate; \$22 million more than okayed by the House.

Quits--Rep. Chelf (D Ky.), former chairman of a House subcommittee investigating the Justice Department, resigned from the subcommittee.

Korea--Gen. Van Fleet's charges of ammunition shortages in Korea resulted in a unanimous decision by the Senate Armed Services Committee to investigate the situation fully.

Red Trade--Chairman McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee charged 96 ships under the U.S.-held mortgages were hauling cargoes to Iron Curtain areas.

Information--A Senate subcommittee got testimony on U.S. overseas information programs.

Differ--The McCarthy committee heard Voice of America officials contradict earlier charges.

Change--A House committee heard testimony on revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Support--Testimony in support of stand-by economic controls was given to a Senate group.

Rents--The House Banking and Currency Committee opened hearings on the subject of federal rent controls, which are scheduled to expire April 30 unless renewed by Congress.

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UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

House Unit Gains Investigative Eminence In 15-Year Role Unearthing Subversion

For 15 years the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been devoted to the proposition, expressed by Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.) in 1938: "In a democracy, exposure of subversive activities is the most effective weapon that we have in our possession."

In the first of its 1953 investigations, the Committee is seeking to expose Communists in the teaching profession (CQ Weekly Report, p. 318).

Though not the first to probe un-American activities, this group is the only permanent full Congressional committee especially created to expose subversives. Other groups, such as the Senate Judiciary Committee's Internal Security Subcommittee, formerly headed by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and now by William E. Jenner (R Ind.), and the Committee on Government Operations' Permanent Investigating Subcommittee under Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), conducting similar probes, are Subcommittees of Committees with other functions.

"PROBES" FIELD COMPETITIVE

Despite "competition" in the investigative field, the Un-American Activities Committee can claim pre-eminence by virtue of its immense files of subversive material, which are consulted daily by scores of government agents and Members of Congress.

In uncovering subversive influences, the Committee is authorized to investigate the extent, character, objectives and diffusion of un-American propaganda in the United States, and "all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation." Since it became a standing committee in 1945, the group has been entitled to consider legislative measures.

Its principal goal is to inform the American people, through "pitiless publicity", of the aims and methods of the Communist movement in this country. In its first few years, the Committee devoted its efforts to exposing pro-Nazi and neo-fascist groups.

Aside from its highly successful, though sometimes controversial, aim of spotlighting subversive elements, the accomplishments of the Committee include: One law -- the Internal Security Act of 1950; contempt of Congress

citations against 97 persons; release of over 100 reports and publications dealing with subversive activities; the taking of testimony from more than 1,600 witnesses; and compilation of extensive files of material for the use of government agencies and Congress.

COMMITTEE'S PREDECESSOR

Forerunner of the present group was a Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, set up in 1934 with Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) as chairman and then-Rep. Samuel Dickstein (D N.Y.) as vice chairman. Concluding its work in 1935, the Committee issued a report summarizing its "Investigation of Nazi and Other Propaganda", which criticized Communist as well as Nazi groups. From the special Committee's recommendations, Congress enacted the McCormack Foreign Agents Registration Act in 1938.

On May 26, 1938, the House again established a Special Committee on Un-American Activities, this time with Martin Dies as Chairman. Highlights of the debate on the resolution were charges that pro-Nazi groups had set up 32 camps where marching men saluted the swastika. Congressmen also charged that Communists were responsible for painting Plymouth Rock red.

Speaking for opponents of the resolution, Rep. Luther Patrick (D Ala.) asked: "What is an un-American and what is an American activity? Who is to pass on that question?" (No definition has ever been issued by the Committee.) Rep. Maury Maverick (D Tex.) added caustically that "Un-American is simply something that somebody else does not agree to."

But Dies cited support from the American Legion, VFW and 24 other groups in speaking for his resolution and it was adopted by the House on voice vote. The Committee was granted \$25,000 for the remainder of that Congress (the 75th).

The Special Committee was continued by vote of the House in each succeeding Congress until 1945. On Jan. 3 of that year, in a surprise maneuver, the then-Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.) moved to amend a resolution for adoption of House rules, in order to establish the Committee as a permanent standing Committee of the House.

Then-Rep. John J. Cochran (D Mo.), Chairman of the Accounts Committee, protested that the Dies Committee had spent \$675,000 of the taxpayers' money, and had offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Texas, but had become a one-man committee. Outside of one investigation, meetings were seldom held during the past two years, he said. (Dies was defeated in the 1944 election, when he ran for the Senate nomination. He was returned to the House in the 1952 election.)

STANDING COMMITTEE CREATED

But the House agreed to Rankin's amendment by a 208-186 roll-call vote (D 70-150; R 138-34; ALP 1 nay; Prog. 1 nay). Rep. Edward J. Hart (D N.J.) became Chairman of the Committee. He was succeeded later in the year by John S. Wood (D Ga.).

During the 80th Congress the Chairman was J. Parnell Thomas (R N.J.), convicted in 1949 of taking "kick-backs" from employees who did no work. Wood was again Chairman from 1949-1952. He was succeeded in 1953 by Harold H. Velde (R Ill.). (For biographical sketch of Velde, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 203).

STEPPING-STONE TO SENATE

During the past five years, partly on the basis of reputations made as Committee members, four Republican Congressmen have moved on to the Senate (and one on to the Vice Presidency). They are Sens. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), a former member of the Dies Committee as well as the present group, Francis Case (S.D.) and Charles E. Potter (Mich.), and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

This year, 112 GOP Congressmen applied for the two vacancies on the Committee. Appointed were freshmen Reps. Kit Clardy (Mich.), an Assistant State Attorney General in the 1920's, and Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio), assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, 1933-1940.

Other members of the Committee, with the year they became members, are: Velde, 1949; Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R N.Y.), 1950; Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.), 1951; Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), 1949; Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.), 1949; Clyde Doyle (D Calif.), 1951; and James B. Frazier, Jr. (D Tenn.), 1951.

MAIN PROBES, REPORTS

Highlights of the Committee's investigations and reports for the past 14 years follow:

1938 -- In its first year, the Committee exposed activities of the German-American Bund, communism among WPA employees and some CIO unions, and listed eight organizations as Communist "fronts."

1939 -- Testimony by Fritz Kuhn, of the Bund, and Earl Browder, of the Communist Party, led to their later court convictions. More Communist front organizations were cited and 10 CIO unions were listed as under Communist domination. A 967-page report described the aims of the U.S. Communist Party and its connections with the Soviet government.

Probe Funds

In its 15 years, the House Un-American Activities Committee has received \$2,295,000 for investigations. Amounts authorized each year (in some years there were two funds grants) follow:

1938 -- \$25,000	1946 -- \$75,000
1939 -- 100,000	1947 -- 50,000
1940 -- 75,000	50,000
35,000	1948 -- 200,000
1941 -- 150,000	1949 -- 200,000
1942 -- 110,000	1950 -- 150,000
1943 -- 75,000	1951 -- 200,000
75,000	100,000
1944 -- 75,000	1952 -- 200,000
1945 -- 50,000	1953 -- 300,000

1940 -- Testimony by William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirt Legion, resulted in dissolution of his organization. Enactment of a bill (the Alien Registration Act) introduced by Committee member Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.), requiring foreign-controlled groups to make public their records, led the U.S. Communist Party to disaffiliate from the Communist International. A 414-page report on the activities of Nazi organizations and leaders in the United States was published.

1941 -- Pro-Communist affiliations by 1,128 government employees was charged by the Committee. Communist union leaders were exposed as responsible for nine "sabotage strikes" in defense industries.

1942 -- The Committee sent the President a list of 17,000 persons identified with Nazi groups. It published a report on Japanese subversive activities which was influential in the removal of the Japanese population from the West Coast.

1943 -- Japanese relocation centers were investigated. A 260-page report on Axis agents and groups and Japanese subversive activities was issued.

1944 -- A Committee report charged Communist leadership in 21 CIO unions. The National Citizens Political Action Committee was investigated and 160 organizations were cited as Communist fronts.

1945 -- Government radio programs were probed.

1946 -- The Committee investigated money-raising activities of several Communist fronts. Officials of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties were convicted of contempt of Congress for refusing to produce their records.

1947 -- Communist leaders Gerhart Eisler and Eugene Dennis were convicted of contempt of Congress after refusing to answer Committee questions. After hearings on subversive influences in the movie industry, the House cited 10 Hollywood writers and directors for contempt. Three more organizations were exposed as Communist fronts.

HISS PROBE

1948 -- Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley testified on Communist spy rings in Washington. "Pumpkin papers" involving Alger Hiss made top headlines.

(Hiss was convicted of perjury in 1950). After hearing 28 witnesses, the Committee reported out its first bill (the so-called Mundt-Nixon bill), requiring the registration of Communists. It was passed by the House but died in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

1949 -- The group investigated charges that "Scientist X" had turned over atomic secrets to a Communist spy and recommended prosecution of the scientist, Joseph W. Weinberg, for perjury. (He was acquitted, March 4, 1953). Communist infiltration of minority groups also was probed.

1950 -- After extended hearings, the Committee reported out a bill requiring Communist and "front" groups to register, denying their members passports, and barring them from government or defense jobs. The House passed the bill by a 354-20 roll-call vote. It was then combined with a Senate bill, and was enacted as the Internal Security Act of 1950, over the President's veto, Sept. 23. Among persons investigated by the Committee were William W. Remington (convicted Jan. 27, 1953, of perjury growing out of this testimony) and Lee Pressman, former general counsel of the CIO.

1951 -- Principal probes involved Communist infiltration in Hollywood and defense plant areas. A report, "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," listed 624 organizations previously cited as Communist or "front" groups, plus 204 "Red-tinged" publications.

1952 -- Hollywood and defense plant hearings were continued and Communists in the legal, medical and newspaper fields were exposed.

PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED

An important part of the Committee's activities is the distribution of reports and hearings on subversive activities. It has compiled 110 publications for the use of Congress and edification of the public.

Hundreds of thousands of a special pamphlet series, "100 Things You Should Know About Communism", have been distributed. In 1952, the Publications section of the Committee sent out nearly half a million copies of pamphlets, reports, and hearings.

The reference file section contains about 750,000 pieces of source material, including "information and documentary evidence collected by staff investigators, official records obtained from other agencies, and data supplied by law-enforcement agencies." The Committee maintains "a voluminous collection of propaganda organs and pamphlets issued by subversive groups, dating from 1923," it says. The 1950 annual report said the files contain 363,119 signatures of persons who signed Communist Party election petitions. The section added, in 1952, about 1,800 books, magazines, newspapers and other documents to its files.

The files are open to "accredited" government investigators, and, under a 1947 Presidential order, are used in loyalty checks of government employees and applicants. In 1952, agents made 6,260 visits to the files section, checking the names of almost 840,000 persons, the annual report said.

The Committee also handles inquiries from Members of Congress. Staff members furnished 1,440 written and about 1,000 verbal reports to Members in 1952. The

figure for written replies included only reports on which information was found in the files, and the average length of each report was about eight pages, the Committee said.

On a limited scale, the Committee also answered "requests made by private individuals who showed a sincere and genuine need for information," according to the 1952 report. The staff of the Committee currently numbers 37 persons. Frank S. Tavenner has been counsel, and Louis J. Russell, senior investigator, since 1949.

Storms Of Criticism

Though the Committee has enjoyed wide-scale Congressional and citizen support, it has also weathered considerable criticism. Communist and left-wing groups, of course, have showered abuse on it. But respectable groups and individuals have criticized some of its methods, while respecting the validity of its goal.

Former Rep. Jerry Voorhis, a Committee member from 1939-1942, pointed out some of the drawbacks in a book he wrote in 1947, "Confessions of a Congressman":

The Committee "as a whole was doing its job well" in 1941-1942. But, "speeches and pronouncements by individual Committee members, based on investigators' preliminary reports or 'something in the files', were an all too frequent occurrence. Without any findings or action by the Committee...someone would make a speech saying that 'the Committee had evidence to indicate' that such and such a person, organization, or group was engaged in un-American activities." This sometimes put an "un-American brand" on innocent people.

Over the years, greater discipline among Committee members and staff has been indicated. The Committee generally hears witnesses in closed session first, to discourage wild charges from being made in public. Witnesses are permitted to confer with counsel, and persons named in testimony as Communists or members of "front" organizations are usually invited to appear before the Committee to answer the statements.

But two recent incidents reveal that slip-ups can still lead to difficulties for the Committee. Chairman Velde announced Feb. 20 the dismissal of a staff member who, he said, had furnished him with false information on Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 242, 281, 311).

In commenting on the incident, the Methodist Bishop of Washington, D.C., G. Bromley Oxnam, said Feb. 24 he had been a victim of similarly false information in 1950.

In voting a \$300,000 appropriation for the Committee's investigations this year, several Congressmen expressed regret over the incident involving Mrs. Meyer, but only two voted against the appropriation (CQ Weekly Report, p. 274).

Roll calls taken since 1945 on resolutions appropriating money for the Committee indicate the diminishing Congressional opposition to the work of the Committee:

	Appropriation	Adopting vote
1945	\$50,000	315-54
1946	75,000	240-81
1948	200,000	337-37
1949	200,000	353-29
1950	150,000	348-12
1953	300,000	315-2

Enacted During Depression

"BUY AMERICAN" REPEAL SOUGHT

A rider on an appropriations bill which President Hoover signed into law on his last day in office may stir up a ruckus in Congress this year.

The rider, requiring the government to give a strong preference to domestic goods in purchasing federal equipment and supplies, became known as the Buy American Act.

Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) says the depression-born legislation is an anachronism today and is marshaling support for his bill (HR 613) to repeal it. The bill was referred to the House Public Works Committee.

A number of organizations favor repeal or sharp modification of the law, in keeping with their advocacy of a national "trade, not aid" policy in dealing with foreign nations.

But other groups, who say important American industry would be endangered without tariff and Buy-American protection, are opposed to modification.

A probe into the administration of the Buy American Act has been called for in a resolution (H Res 47) by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) before the House Education and Labor Committee.

The basic Buy American Act, enacted March 3, 1933, and amended in 1949, requires the government to procure domestic goods for use in the U.S. unless they are not available commercially in sufficient quantity or quality or unless the head of the agency concerned determines the domestic purchase would be "inconsistent with the public interest" or of "unreasonable" cost.

The government interprets "unreasonable" cost to mean agencies should buy at home unless the domestic bid is more than 25 per cent higher than the foreign offering.

ANSWER TO "BUY BRITISH"

Action on the 1933 law began when the late Sen. Hiram Johnson (R Calif.) introduced the legislation as a floor amendment to the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act for fiscal 1934.

At the time, the United States and other countries were trying to relieve domestic unemployment. Johnson argued that England had adopted restrictions against use of non-British goods for public works and said, "There is only one way to meet a perfectly reasonable national movement of that kind and that is by the so-called 'buy American' movement."

The late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) argued for the Johnson amendment. He said it mainly was an employment measure "conceived in the notion that American money should sustain American labor in a moment of American crisis and American exigency."

Later legislation extended the Buy-American preference to use of funds for the Federal Housing Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, merchant marine subsidies, stockpiling of strategic materials,

and some other federal activities. The Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal 1953 provided for purchase preference for domestic food, clothing, and cotton and wool in all forms, for use either at home or abroad.

Rep. Smith says it is impossible to measure the cost of the Act, but believes that in 20 years it has set the United States back between \$2 billion to \$10 billion.

ARGUMENTS FOR, AGAINST

Critics of the Buy American Act say it has had these effects:

Required the government to pass up low foreign prices, encouraged domestic producers to make extra high bids on the assurance they had a 25 per cent head start over foreign competitors, scared off bids by foreign producers who decided it wasn't worth the trouble to try to buck regular tariffs in addition to the 25 per cent Buy-American differential, cut the government out of the import duties it would have collected had it bought in other countries, and resulted in greater U.S. foreign aid than would have been necessary if foreign producers could sell more easily to the U.S. government.

Among groups recommending repeal or modification of the Buy American Act are:

The President's Materials Policy Commission (in a June, 1952, report), the Detroit Board of Commerce, the National Foreign Trade Convention, the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, National Committee for Import Development, and National Council of American Importers.

The Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security in its Report to the President Feb. 24, 1953, said Buy-American restrictions establish a "super-tariff" and "the necessity for their continuance should be considered."

Those in favor of Buy-American legislation say it, along with the tariff program, is necessary to protect the U.S. from unemployment, lowered living and labor standards, and economic peril to many American businesses.

While not taking a stand on the Buy American Act itself, some 80 business and labor groups meeting in Washington, D.C., March 5 adopted a declaration opposing "further reckless tariff reductions to stimulate imports."

Such action might "precipitate a recession that would quickly shake down our economy by tens of billions of dollars," declared the group.

The meeting was sponsored by O.R. Strackbein as Chairman of the National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy. Strackbein told Congressional Quarterly the Council had "at least a general position opposed to repeal of the Buy American Act."



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced

Following are bills introduced in Congress from March 4 through March 10 arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

- AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1207....3/6/53. Amend sec. 509 of Title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, to extend for 3 years period during which agricultural workers may be made available for employment under such title. Agriculture.
- ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1261....3/9/53. Make provisions re disposition of moneys received from the national forests. Agriculture.
- *ELLENDER (D La.), Young (R N.D.), Welker (R Idaho) S 1193....3/6/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and P.L. 471, 81st Congress. Agriculture.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1159....3/4/53. Provide for mandatory price supports through 1957 for dairy products, hogs, cattle, poultry, and eggs, oats, soybeans, rye, flaxseed, barley, grain sorghums and other commodities. Agriculture.
-
- HAGEN (R Minn.) H J Res 216....3/9/53. Provide that the Secretary of Agriculture shall purchase beef and butter on the open market for distribution to needy persons in this and other countries. Agriculture.
- MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3774....3/9/53. Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands acquired by U.S. under title II of Bankhead-Jones Act. Agriculture.

Appropriations

- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3711....3/5/53. Promote greater economy in operations of federal government by providing for consolidated cash budget, a separation of operating from capital expenditures, long-range budget estimates, scheduling of legislative action on appropriation measures, year-nay votes on amendments to appropriations measures, and Presidential item veto. Government Operations.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

- BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) HR 3850....3/10/53. Provide a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Commerce.

HEALTH & WELFARE

- *LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1249....3/9/53. Make provisions for establishment of temporary National Advisory Committee for the Blind. Labor.
- WILEY (R Wis.) S 1164....3/4/53. Amend Social Security Act to permit coverage under old-age and survivors insurance program of state employees covered under certain state retirement systems. Finance.
-

- BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) HR 3688....3/5/53. Extend old-age and survivors insurance system to certain service performed by fishermen, including service performed aboard vessels of 10 tons or less. Ways and Means.
- CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 3851....3/10/53. Prohibit introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals. Commerce.
- FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3839....3/10/53. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase by one-third the insurance benefits payable thereunder to widows and widowers. Ways and Means.
- HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 3841....3/10/53. Amend section 402 (b) of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, to provide that citrus fruit to which artificial color is added shall be deemed to be adulterated. Commerce.

- PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3777....3/9/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability-insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.
- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 3784....3/9/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.
- WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3787....3/9/53. Similar to WILLIAMS (D Miss.), HR 3784.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

- LANGER (R N.D.) S 1184....3/4/53. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers from exceptions taken to payments pertaining to terminated war agencies in liquidation by the State Department. Judiciary.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- LANGER (R N.D.) S 1186....3/4/53. Authorize issuance of 328,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to certain refugees, German expellees, and natives of Italy, Greece and the Netherlands. Judiciary.
-
- LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 3701....3/5/53. Provide that certain alien spouses of American servicemen may be admitted to U.S. if they were married with consent of appropriate military authority, notwithstanding par. (6) of sec. 212 (a) of Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.
- RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3845....3/10/53. Authorize issuance of 328,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to certain refugees, German expellees, and natives of Italy, Greece and Netherlands. Judiciary.
- WALTER (D Pa.) H J Res 212....3/5/53. Permit entry of 500 children under 6 years of age, adopted by U.S. citizens who are serving abroad in U.S. armed forces, or who are employed abroad by U.S. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- *CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 1230....3/9/53. Provide for strengthening of Republic of Korea as an ally against aggression and for reconstruction of that country from ravages of war in resisting aggression. Agriculture.
- KENNEDY (D Mass.) S Con Res 16....3/9/53. Make provisions for a joint committee to investigate alleged crimes against humanity in totalitarian countries. Foreign Relations.
-
- BENTLEY (R Mich.) H J Res 213....3/9/53. Limit U.S. contributions to international organizations. Foreign Affairs.
- FULTON (R Pa.) H Res 172....3/10/53. Express friendship of House of Representatives and people of U.S. for people of Austria. Foreign Affairs.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 76....3/5/53. Express hopes of American people for early liberation of Russian people and other peoples within Soviet Union from their present enslavement and for early restoration of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.
- LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 77....3/9/53. Make a full and complete investigation and study of facts and circumstances surrounding atrocities and other crimes against humanity. Rules.

Labor

- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 1161....3/4/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act by adding a new subsection to section 14 re state authority to regulate the right to strike and picket. Labor.
- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 1254....3/9/53. Establish effective means to determine Communist domination in unions and to eliminate Communists from positions of influence and control in labor unions. Labor.
- IVES (R N.Y.) S 1190....3/6/53. Amend sec. 205 of Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to make Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor ex-officio members of National Labor-Management Panel established by such section. Labor.
-
- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H J Res 215....3/9/53. Establish commission on utilization of manpower in U.S. Labor.
- FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3693....3/5/53. Repeal sec. 10 of act to provide conditions for purchase of supplies and making of contracts by U.S. approved June 30, 1936 (Walsh-Healey Act). Judiciary.
- O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 3705....3/5/53. Amend sec. 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations and safety inspection training. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3846.....3/10/53. Amend section 6 of Long-shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 3847.....3/10/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide a method for settlement of labor disputes which will eliminate some of the harmful consequences of work stoppages and lockouts. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1214.....3/6/53. Provide for uniform relative rank for persons occupying positions of leaders or directors of various Service bands. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1180.....3/4/53. Amend act providing for settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian War Department and Army employees for damage or loss of personal property occurring incident to their service by extending time for filing claims. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1239.....3/9/53. Amend act of Jan. 2, 1942, to provide for prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1240.....3/9/53. Amend act of July 26, 1947 (61 stat. 493) re relief of certain discharging officers. Judiciary.

LONG (D La.) S 1200.....3/6/53. Direct closing of U.S. naval installation at Naples, Italy. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1256.....3/9/53. Amend War Claims Act of 1948. Judiciary.

MORSE (I Ore.) S 1195.....3/6/53. Amend subsection 4 (c) of Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, re compensation for unused leave of enlisted persons. Armed Services.

MORSE (I Ore.) S 1196.....3/6/53. Amend sec. 402 (d) of Career Compensation Act of 1949, to eliminate discrimination against certain personnel of uniformed services incapacitated prior to physical examination for promotion. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 1188.....3/4/53. Amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to continue in effect certain of the provisions thereof.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1229.....3/6/53. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act. Armed Services.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 3687.....3/5/53. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to define term "civilian American". Commerce.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 3766.....3/9/53. Make provisions re acquisition of certain land in Pulaski County, Mo., adjacent to Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation. Armed Services.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 171.....3/9/53. Inquire into certain operations and conditions in Korea. Armed Services.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 3842.....3/10/53. Prohibit members of armed forces from bringing certain firearms into the U.S. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3706.....3/5/53. Amend sec. 4 (i) of UMT and Service Act to provide shorter periods of service for certain doctors and dentists who are inducted thereunder after serving on active duty in armed forces. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 3780.....3/9/53. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act. Armed Services.

DEFENSE

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1253.....3/9/53. Make provisions to aid in meeting the defense mobilization requirements of U.S. by providing for training or retraining of civilian aviation personnel. Commerce.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1251.....3/9/53. Amend certain provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act re veterans exemptions. Armed Services.

VETERANS

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1250.....3/9/53. Amend section 604 (b) of Classification Act re veterans exemptions. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1178.....3/4/53. Provide that pensions shall be extended to widows and children of deceased World War II veterans on the same conditions as they are now extended to those of World War I veterans. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1257.....3/9/53. Provide for designation of U.S. VA hospital now being constructed at Seattle, Wash., as the Hiram R. Gale Memorial Hospital. Labor.

BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 3685.....3/5/53. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish space and facilities if available to state veteran agencies. Veterans'.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 3838.....3/10/53. Extend the gratuitous insurance benefits granted by subsection 602 (d) of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, to parents of certain deceased members of armed forces without any requirement as to dependency of such parents. Veterans'.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 207.....3/5/53. Provide for extension of period of pensionable service in case of Navy veterans of war with Spain. Veterans'.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 3843.....3/10/53. Provide for payment of indemnity or insurance benefits to dependent beneficiaries of members of armed forces who have been missing in action for over 1 year. Veterans'.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 3772.....3/9/53. Liberalize the marriage requirements for compensation and pension purposes. Veterans'.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 3709.....3/5/53. Protect rights of veterans of World War II in field postal service. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 168.....3/5/53. Authorize funds for inspection of VA. Administration.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3717.....3/5/53. Amend act of July 31, 1946 in order to advance retroactively in grade, time in grade and compensation certain employees in postal field service who are veterans of World War II. Civil Service.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1245.....3/9/53. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of agriculture and the farmers of U.S. Civil Service.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 54.....3/4/53. Designate March 3, 1954, as General Pulaski Day. Judiciary.

BOW (R Ohio) H J Res 221.....3/10/53. Make Constitution Day a legal holiday. Judiciary.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 208.....3/5/53. Designate third Sunday in June each year as Fathers Day. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 219.....3/10/53. Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) H J Res 220.....3/10/53. Designate third Sunday in June as Father's Day. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

BISHOP (R Ill.) H J Res 206.....3/5/53. Authorize Clerk of House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical or mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers, and committees of House. Administration.

BURLESON (D Tex.) H Res 173.....3/10/53. Amend rule XI of Rules of House re conduct of investigation by subcommittees of standing committees. Rules.

CONSTITUTION--CIVIL RIGHTS

EUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 55.....3/9/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for direct popular election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 214.....3/9/53. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that a new state be admitted only pursuant to procedure established by Constitution for amending the Constitution. Judiciary.

POFF (R Va.) H J Res 217.....3/9/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to provide that appropriations shall not exceed 1/5 of total national income. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS & PRISONS

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 89.....3/4/53. Authorize Judiciary Committee to conduct a full and complete study of juvenile delinquency in the United States, and authorize expenditure of \$50,000 therefor. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1163.....3/4/53. Increase the salaries of judges of the United States. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 88.....3/4/53. Similar to HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), S Res 89.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Magnuson (D Wash.) S 1213.....3/6/53. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation. Judiciary.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 1202.....3/6/53. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district court for northern district of California to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1181.....3/4/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 3185, re entry of fugitives into the U.S. from country under control of the U.S. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1238.....3/9/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 794, 2151, 2153, 2154, 2388. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1241.....3/9/53. Make provision under 18 U.S.C. 1362, re injury to or interference with communications systems operated or controlled by U.S. applicable to and within Canal Zone. Judiciary.

KESTEN (R Wis.) HR 3699.....3/5/53. Amend sec. 3466 of Revised Statutes to subordinate tax claims of U.S. to wage claims in state insolvency proceedings. Judiciary.

MOSS (D Calif.) (by request) HR 3776.....3/9/53. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 3778... 3/9/53. Similar to MOSS (D Calif.), HR 3776.

REED (R Ill.) HR 3853.....3/10/53. Amend 18 U.S.C., Crimes and Criminal Procedure, re continuing effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until 6 months after termination of national emergency proclaimed by President on Dec. 16, 1950. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HYDE (R Md.) HR 3771.....3/9/53. Provide for commission to regulate the public transportation of passengers by motor vehicle and street railroad within metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. Commerce.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 3795.....3/9/53. Adjust salaries of officers and members of D.C. Metropolitan, U.S. Park, and White House Police and D.C. fire department. D.C.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3796.....3/9/53. Make provisions re incorporation of Columbus University of Washington, D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 3704.....3/5/53. Provide for incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) H J Res 218.....3/9/53. Enable Commissioners of D.C. to provide for administrative expenses of office of Administrator of Rent Control for period ending April 30, 1953. Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1244... 3/9/53. Make provisions re renewal of contracts for the carrying of mail on star routes. Civil Service.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1191.....3/6/53. Authorize payment of transportation expenses in case of civilian employees of American Battle Monuments Commission serving outside the U.S. when granted leave of absence to visit U.S. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 1215.....3/6/53. Create an executive department of government to be known as Department of Health, Education, and Public Welfare. Government Operations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1179.....3/4/53. Provide relief for certain Treasury Department employees who suffered losses of personal property, in course of their official duties because of war conditions, and whose claims have been approved. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1185.....3/4/53. Amend further the Federal Register Act. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1235.....3/9/53. Continue effectiveness of provision of act of Oct. 31, 1942, re adjustment of royalties for duration of national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1237.....3/9/53. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act, 1941. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1242.....3/9/53. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to establish a time limitation upon filing of certain claims. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1243... 3/9/53. Amend War Contractors Relief Act re definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, and to provide reasonable compensation for services of partners and proprietors. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W Va.) S 1258... 3/9/53. Provide for increased annuities to certain civilian officials and employees who performed service in construction of Panama Canal. Civil Service.

*THYE (R Minn.), Duff (R Pa.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Long (D La.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1175.....3/4/53. Amend and extend until June 30, 1954, provisions of title II of First War Powers Act to give authority to defense agencies to adjust contract prices. Government Operations.

COLE (R Mo.) HR 3689.....3/5/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re automatic separation. Civil Service.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3692.....3/5/53. Provide for pay increase for postmasters, officers and employees in field service of Post Office. Civil Service.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3768.....3/9/53. Adjust rates of compensation of certain federal employees. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3793.....3/9/53. Amend act of July 6, 1945, re automotive equipment maintenance payments to special-delivery messengers in first class post offices. Civil Service.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 3696.....3/5/53. Discontinue certain reports now required by law. Government Operations.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) (by request) HR 3770... 3/9/53. Amend act of Dec. 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers of U.S. Government Operations.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 3698.....3/5/53. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of postal service against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) HR 3700.....3/5/53. Amend act to provide uniform longevity grades for postal field service. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3773.....3/9/53. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Government Operations.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 3703.....3/5/53. Amend act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigration inspectors and other employees of immigration service. Judiciary.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3775.....3/9/53. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of government. Government Operations.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3797.....3/9/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re interest upon amounts in civil service retirement and disability fund credited to the individual accounts of certain former U.S. officers and employees. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 3708.....3/5/53. Similar to KING (D Calif.), HR 3700.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 3800... 3/9/53. Amend section 4527, Revised Statutes. Merchant Marine.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 3715.....3/5/53. Amend and extend until June 30, 1954, provision of title II of First War Powers Act, 1941, and prescribe standards for implementation of such provisions. Judiciary.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3716.....3/5/53. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Government Operations.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3718.....3/5/53. Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3719.....3/5/53. Protect salaries of clerks in third class post offices. Civil Service.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 1160... 3/4/53. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to the city of Tucson, Ariz., and to accept other land in exchange therefor. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1187.....3/4/53. Provide for construction and maintenance of a high school for Indian pupils within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Berthold Reservation. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3837.....3/10/53. Amend chapter 73 of 18 U.S.C. re obstruction of justice, to make certain provisions of that chapter apply to District court for District of Alaska. Judiciary.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 3781.....3/9/53. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1232.....3/9/53. Amend clause (4), sec. 35 of Bankruptcy Act to provide that referees serving the District of Columbia shall not be required to reside in such district. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1255.....3/9/53. Amend sec. 13 of act of March 4, 1915 (38 stat. 1169), 46 U.S.C. 672 (a), and sections 5 and 302 of act of June 29, 1936, 49 stat. 1935 and 1992 (46 U.S.C. 672 (a) and 1132). Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 3788... 3/9/53. Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act to aid in alleviating shortages of railroad freight cars during periods of emergency. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 3789... 3/9/53. Amend paragraph (6) and (7) (c) of section 20 of ICC Act to make applicable, to persons furnishing locomotives to railroads, certain provisions re records and reports. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 3790... 3/9/53. Amend section 20 a (12) of ICC Act to permit more extensive use of competitive bidding in marketing of securities. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 3791... 3/9/53. Amend section 410 of ICC Act to require freight forwarders to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 3792.....3/9/53. Amend part III of ICC Act to authorize Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water carrier certificates and permits under certain conditions. Commerce.

CONTROLS

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1236.....3/9/53. Continue effectiveness of act of March 27, 1942, re inspection and audit of plants, books, and records of defense contractors, for duration of national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950 and 6 months thereafter. Judiciary.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3840.....3/10/53. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.
 HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 3697.....3/5/53. Similar to HELLER (D N.Y.), HR 3840.
 RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3710.....3/5/53. Similar to HELLER (D N.Y.), HR 3840.
 YORTY (D Calif.) HR 3848.....3/10/53. Similar to HELLER (D N.Y.), HR 3840.

NATURAL RESOURCES

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1252.....3/9/53. Make provisions re rights of several states in tidelands and in lands beneath navigable inland waters and for recognition of equities in submerged lands of Continental Shelf adjacent to shores of U.S. Interior.
 WATKINS (R Utah) S 1173.....3/4/53. Facilitate the development, management, and use of public use areas and facilities, and the improvement of wild life habitat on the national forests. Interior.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 3769.....3/9/53. Amend section 1 of Natural Gas Act. Commerce.
 PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3707.....3/5/53. Amend Natural Gas Act of 1938 so that provisions of act shall not apply to a person engaged in, or legally authorized to engage in, local distribution of natural gas because of person's ownership or operation of facilities used or to be used to transport natural gas, within state. Commerce.
 WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 3720.....3/5/53. Protect striped bass. Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), Butler (R Neb.), Case (R S.D.) S 1197.....3/6/53. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation by states of certain compacts re use of waters common to two or more of said states. Interior.
 McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1227.....3/6/53. Direct Secretary of Army to complete survey of Pecatonica flood area and to appropriate \$25,000 for such purpose. Public Works.
 MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1192.....3/6/53. Provide for establishment of an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery on lands presently located within Gettysburg National Military Park. Interior.

 BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 3765.....3/9/53. Grant consent and approval of Congress to Connecticut River flood-control compact. Public Works.
 CONDON (D Calif.) HR 3691.....3/5/53. Authorize construction of additional works for extension of Contra Costa Canal, a feature of the Central Valley project, California. Interior.
 ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3767.....3/9/53. Authorize works for development and furnishing of water supplies for waterfowl management, San Joaquin Valley, Central Valley project, California. Interior.
 GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 3852.....3/10/53. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of the Ipswich River, Mass., for flood-control purposes. Public Works.
 HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 3794.....3/9/53. Authorize works for development and furnishing of water supplies for waterfowl management, San Joaquin Valley, Central Valley project, California. Interior.
 McGREGOR (R Ohio) HR 3702.....3/5/53. Amend Public Building Act of 1949 to authorize General Services Administrator to acquire title to real property and provide for construction of certain public buildings for housing of federal agencies or departments, including post offices, by executing purchase contracts. Public Works.
 SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3712.....3/5/53. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Solano project. Interior.
 SAYLOR (R Pa.) H J Res 209.....3/5/53. Revoke authorization of Solano project. Interior.
 SCUDDER (R Calif.) H J Res 210.....3/5/53. Similar to SAYLOR (R Pa.), H J Res 209.
 SCUDDER (R Calif.) H J Res 211.....3/5/53. Direct General Services Administrator to remove mural painting from lobby of Rincon Annex Post Office building in San Francisco, Calif. Public Works.
 THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 3799.....3/9/53. Provide for a joint study and investigation of proposed St. Lawrence Seaway project to be conducted by Chief of Engineers and Interstate Commerce Commission. Public Works.
 WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 3714.....3/5/53. Authorize improvement of Blaine Harbor, Wash. Public Works.
 WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3786.....3/9/53. Direct Secretary of Army to complete survey of Kickapoo flood area and appropriate \$25,000 for that purpose. Public Works.

TAXES & TARIFFS

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 3763.....3/9/53. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.
 BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3764.....3/9/53. Provide income tax relief for parents of minor children under age of 18; to reduce rate of percentage depletion in case of sulfur and oil and gas wells. Ways and Means.
 BOGGS (D La.) HR 3686.....3/5/53. Encourage equity investments through extension of tax incentives. Ways and Means.
 FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3694.....3/5/53. Reclassify dictaphones in Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.
 FRIEDEL (D Md.) HR 3684.....3/5/53. Increase personal income exemptions of a taxpayer, including a dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness. Ways and Means.
 FRIEDEL (D Md.) HR 3695.....3/5/53. Amend sec. 223 of Revenue Act of 1950. Ways and Means.
 KNOX (R Mich.) HR 3844.....3/10/53. Grant exemption from income tax re \$1500 of amount paid to any individual by the U.S. or by any state or political subdivision thereof as a pension, retired or retirement pay or annuity. Ways and Means.
 PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3798.....3/9/53. Amend section 27 of Organic Act of Guam, P.L. 630, 81st Congress, to provide that articles imported into U.S. from Guam and containing foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent of their total value, shall be dutiable. Interior.
 SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 3779.....3/9/53. Amend section 23 (k) of Internal Revenue Code to remove requirement contained therein under which certain taxpayers, in computing deduction for medical expenses, must reduce the amount they actually expended for medical care by an amount equal to 5 per cent of their adjusted gross income. Ways and Means.
 SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3690.....3/5/53. Amend sec. 22 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to define term "gift" as including amounts paid to an individual by an organization, exempt from taxation under sec. 101 (6) to enable recipient to improve or complete education or training, or to engage in research or creative activity. Ways and Means.
 SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3782.....3/9/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.
 SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3783.....3/9/53. Amend certain provisions of law re estate tax. Ways and Means.
 STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 3713.....3/5/53. Increase personal income-tax exemptions (including exemptions for dependents and additional exemptions for old age and blindness) from \$600 to \$800 a year, for 1953 and \$1,000 for 1954 and succeeding years. Ways and Means.
 WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 3785.....3/9/53. Increase personal tax exemptions of a single taxpayer or head of household from \$600 to \$1200. Ways and Means.
 YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3849.....3/10/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to reduce rates of tax applicable to distilled spirits, wines and fermented malt liquor. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On

March 4 - March 10

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

HR 2230. Amend act of June 23, 1949 to remove monthly limitations on official long-distance telephone calls and official telegrams of House Members without affecting annual limitations on telephone calls and telegrams. BATTLE (D Ala.). House Administration reported Feb. 24. Passed House Feb. 24. Passed Senate March 4.
 HR 2332. Require an annual review of military personnel requirements. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 18. Passed House, 370-0, Feb. 25. Senate Armed Services reported March 4. Passed Senate March 9.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 873. Amend the D.C. Credit Unions Act. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 9.
- S 1188. Continue the provisions of the Dependents' Assistance Act from April 30, 1953, until July 1, 1955. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 9.
- S J Res 52. Enable D.C. Commissioners to provide for administrative expenses of the Rent Control Administrator for period ending April 30, 1953. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 9.
- S Res 16. Provide for loyalty checks of Senate employees. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 2. Senate adopted, with amendments, March 6.
- S Res 49. Investigate certain matters respecting postal rates and charges in handling mail matter. CARLSON (R Kan.) and JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 16. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Feb. 16. Senate Rules and Administration reported, authorizing \$100,000, March 2. Senate adopted March 6.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 697. Provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives. CASE (R S.D.), NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 4.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3575. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3. Passed House, amended to provide for one Representative and two Senators from Hawaii, 274-138, March 10.
- H Res 34. Authorize the making of an inspection of the Veterans Administration. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Rules reported March 3. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 66. Provide funds for Judiciary Committee. REED (R Ill.). House Administration reported, amended to provide \$110,000, March 5. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 109. Authorize House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. MILLER (R Neb.). House Rules reported March 3. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 116. Provide \$50,000 for expenses of investigation and studies by Education and Labor Committee. McCONNELL (R Pa.). House Administration reported March 5. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 123. Provide \$100,000 for expense of studies and investigations by Ways and Means Committee. KEAN (R N.J.). House Administration reported March 5. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 126. Direct House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate actual and contemplated action affecting production and consumption of newsprint. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Rules reported March 3. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 127. Authorize House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to conduct investigations and studies re matters within its jurisdiction. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Rules reported March 3. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 145. Provide \$75,000 for expenses of study and investigation by Foreign Affairs Committee. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Administration reported March 5. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 148. Provide \$50,000 for expenses of study and investigation by Post Office and Civil Service Committee. REES (R Kan.). House Administration reported March 5. House adopted March 5.
- H Res 156. Provide \$150,000 for expenses of investigation and studies by Armed Services Committee. SHORT (R Mo.). House Administration reported March 5. House adopted March 5.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1524. Facilitate the management of the national park system and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 5.
- HR 1917. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces commemorative of 150th anniversary of Louisiana Purchase. BOGGS (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported March 10.
- HR 2561. Amend Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 by extending time for filing certain claims thereunder. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 5.
- HR 2567. Amend act of July 26, 1947 re relief of certain disbursing officers. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 5.

- HR 3658. Extend for two years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of U.S. armed forces on duty abroad. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9.
- HR 3659. Extend until July 1, 1955, the period during which personal and household effects brought into the U.S. under government orders shall be exempt from duty. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) reported March 7, "It is encouraging to note that although federal spending was at the annual rate of \$73 billion during the first six months of the current fiscal year, it dropped to \$68.6 billion in January. It would seem that the mere coming into office of the present Administration with its known purpose of reducing expenditures has already been felt."

But Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) has other ideas about "the new regime in Washington." In his March 12 "Capitol Chats" column, Blatnik said, "Unlike (former President) Roosevelt, who opposed vested interests, the present Administration is controlled by ... selfish groups. The principles of social justice and economic security today receive lip-service only."

Reporting that the Senate Rules unit had approved a probe of Post Office Department operations, Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio) commented March 7, "There is no doubt that the Post Office is like a sick man and must have careful treatment and some strong medicine. The Senate is asking for \$100,000 to make the diagnosis."

In a March 12 release, Rep. William G. Bray (R Ind.) deplored "censorship of information" about government activities, and added, "The 'hush-hush' atmosphere has also appeared on Capitol Hill. Congressional committees have made increasing use of executive sessions, which bar from attendance the press and public. Some closed meetings may be necessary, but the present practice produces absurd results." One disadvantage, Bray said, is that there are always "leaks" of the "secret testimony" by some committee member.

Rep. Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.) wrote in a March 7 newsletter: "The Army Department has verified that savings can be made in that department with the proper will. It reported last week that in the past few months revised specifications for 21 items of supply ... resulted in a saving of more than a half million dollars. One example was that revised specifications resulted in the reduction in the cost of a one-ounce can of foot powder from sixteen cents to five cents -- this alone saved \$275,000 annually."

Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.) told taxpayers March 9, "Don't give up hope for tax relief in 1953. Despite a 'go slow' attitude in public statements by Administration officials and Congressional leaders, there is the strong possibility of a reduction in individual income taxes this year. The majority of Congressmen would vote for such a cut if given the opportunity."

And Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) predicted March 11, "Former President Truman is going to be a victim of a monster which he helped create. After taxes, the \$600,000 he will receive for his memoirs will have shrunk to \$154,000."

Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.) also had something to say about taxes. In a March 12 newsletter, he declared, "With federal, state and local governments looking for tax revenues, some seer could hit the jackpot if he'd tell whose hand is in John Q. Public's pocket. Excessive duplication and overlapping of taxes have increased the cost of collecting, reduced efficiency, (and) increased John Q's frustrations."

"Is there no end?" Rep. Clare F. Hoffman (R Mich.) asked March 9, "Tell me, now, please, who is to do the work here at home which must be done -- who is to pay the taxes which must be paid, if this program of supervising, supporting and directing the activities of what some are pleased to mistakenly call the free world is to continue? Haven't we anything better to offer than a continuation of the Roosevelt-Truman program?"

STATEHOOD FOR OHIO? GIDDAPI

A mounted courier rode up to the U.S. Capitol March 9 and delivered Ohio's plea for admittance to the Union to House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.). It was a re-enactment of an 1803 ride which delivered Ohio's proposed state Constitution to the Congress for approval.

Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) has said that Congress never approved the Constitution, and there is some doubt as to the legality of statehood for the Buckeyes. He has introduced H J Res 121 to correct the 150-year-old "error."



DOORS OPEN TO AMA

It's a big legislative year for the American Medical Association.

There is a new air of optimism and cheer in AMA's Washington offices, as pipelines are being laid to the new Congress and Administration. As Dr. Frank Wilson, Chief of the Washington office, puts it: "For 20 years, we haven't had a door open to us. Now doors are suddenly opening everywhere. It's a welcome change."

During the first six weeks of this session, half again as many health bills were introduced "of interest to the AMA" as during the entire 82nd Congress, according to one official. AMA spokesmen tell you with no visible regret they do not expect the new Administration to reopen the subject of "socialized medicine."

AMA leaders started making their contacts with the new Administration and Congress weeks ago. In December, they requested a conference with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, then designated chief of the Federal Security Administration. This conference was arranged on February 3, with AMA president Louis Bauer, Wilson and other top doctors attending. A subsequent letter to members of the policy-making House of Delegates on March 5 told the story:

"Our group received a most cordial welcome...it was evident throughout the conference, that cooperation and mutual exchange of ideas would be the order of the day from then on." Soon after, an AMA committee was appointed to "be of assistance" to FSA.

The following day, Bauer, Wilson, and two other AMA officials talked with President Eisenhower. As the letter puts it: "We left there, all feeling that medicine has a 'friend at court'."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BACKED

When AMA officials heard of the President's proposal to give new administrative status to federal activities in health, education and social security, they immediately telephoned Mrs. Hobby and the President. (AMA has traditionally backed establishment of a separate Department of Health, headed by a doctor of Cabinet rank). (See page 331.)

As a result of these calls, Dr. Wilson had two meetings with Nelson Rockefeller and the President's Special Committee on Reorganization, while other AMA officers conferred with members of Congress. The letter to the House of Delegates recounts.

At these conferences, one official says, "AMA suggestions were injected at the formative stage of the reorganization plan."

Last week, an extraordinary meeting of the House of Delegates was held in Washington to consider the President's proposal. The Committee for the Nation's Health, which has opposed the AMA on the subject of a national health plan, predicted the Association would approve the plan, and charged that its leaders expect Mrs. Hobby to

appoint "an orthodox AMA doctor" as her special assistant in charge of health matters.

AMA leaders have also been in on the formative stages of legislation affecting another issue certain to receive action within the next few weeks--the doctor draft. In 1950, the group wrote the original bill designed to set up an orderly system for calling doctors into the Army who are normally beyond draft age. This bill is due to expire June 30.

The Department of Defense has been drafting a new bill, with the "close and constant cooperation" of AMA officials. The Association expects this measure to be introduced soon by Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.) and Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), heads of the Armed Services Committees in House and Senate. The new legislation "will incorporate many AMA recommendations," a spokesman says.

Other legislative issues affecting the organization will concern the problem of the totally disabled under the social security law, and pensions or retirement privileges for self-employed persons.

IN POLITICS TO STAY

AMA leaders willingly admit some of their Washington activities might be termed "lobbying." AMA maintains: The notion that doctors have nothing to do with politics belongs to the 17th century. Doctors are in politics to stay.

The AMA Washington office is open to the public ("our staff operates in a goldfish bowl.")

It is headed by Dr. Wilson, former national medical director for the American Red Cross. Dr. Cyrus Maxwell, formerly with the U.S. Office of Education, "covers" the Senate. Developments in the House are watched by Dr. Thomas H. Alphin, one-time chemical warfare consultant with the Federal Civil Defense Administration. All three men are registered under the Federal Lobbying Law.

The screening and following of legislation is handled in a special unit headed by James W. Foristel, former executive director of the House Small Business Committee. George E. Connery, a long-time newspaperman, gets out the Capitol Clinic, a news bulletin to the grass roots. Malcolm Lamborne, Jr., former Washington Evening Star reporter, covers developments in executive agencies.

GRASS ROOTS PRESSURE

This legislative team relays Washington developments to the AMA's Committee on Legislation, a 10-doctor group headed by Dwight Murray. Each member of the Committee is geographically spotted, and all of them together maintain contact with "key men" in every state. When the AMA desires to support any particular issue, the Washington office alerts the Committee, which requests the key men to call or wire their Congressmen. Doctors who are personal friends of particular Congressmen also call to express their "personal opinions." Much of AMA's pressure on Congress, therefore, comes from its more than 130,000 physician-members.

The Washington office also "orients" AMA doctors prior to their testimony before Congressional committees, and provides basic material Congressmen may use for speeches and debates.

SURGERY, NOT "DIPSY-DOO"

In a speech before the American College of Surgeons March 4, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said the Republicans are trying to attend to the ills of the "body politic." He said the GOP was engaged in one of the "major operations" of all time. He said the first incision has been made, but hastened to add: "We are not reformers, not do-gooders, not theorists, not advocates of alien philosophy or political dipsy-doo."

BRAINPOWER SHORTAGE?

The nation is faced with a shortage of brainpower in the next ten years, according to preliminary findings of the National Manpower Council, a nonprofit citizens group. The group was set up by President Eisenhower while he was serving as president of Columbia University. The complete report on scientific and professional manpower will be given to the President in May, according to James D. Zellerbach, council chairman and president of Crown-Zellerbach Products Corp.

Zellerbach warned that one of the nations "dangerous shortages" may be at the "frontiers of human knowledge." The Council also said there is no agreement among experts as to what provides a healthy level of medical care or on the number of doctors needed to provide it. The survey will also present an analysis of research programs, costing \$3.5 billion annually, undertaken by government, industry and universities. The Council survey is financed through a grant of the Ford Foundation.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS, ACTION

FSA REORGANIZATION PLAN

A reorganization plan creating a new Department of Health, Education and Welfare to take over the functions of the Federal Security Agency, was submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower March 12.

The White House said Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, present FSA head, will become Secretary of the new agency, if Congress approves Mr. Eisenhower's Plan No. 1. She would be assisted by an undersecretary and two assistant secretaries (CQ Weekly Report, p. 317).

The plan will be studied by Senate and House Government Operations Committees, and Senate Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said a Subcommittee headed by Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) would begin hearings March 16. McCarthy said he approved of the plan in general but that it did not give Mrs. Hobby enough power to "get rid of deadwood and debris." Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), said he knew of no objections to the plan.

FEDERAL SCHOOL AID

The nation's school districts affected by the defense effort received \$315.7 million in federal funds during fiscal 1952, according to Earl J. McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education. The information was contained in a report to Congress March 7 by Federal Security

Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby. Included in the total is \$47.1 million to meet operating costs in over-burdened school districts. The amount of funds contributed by the government for school construction during fiscal 1951 and fiscal 1952 was \$267.3 million.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS HOUSECLEANING

The government saved about \$3.9 million last year by disposition of old or useless government records and utilizing the regained office space and equipment, according to Herbert E. Angel, Director of Records Management for the General Services Administration. Angel added that the government still holds about 24.8 million cubic feet of records, enough to fill eight Pentagons. He said more than three million cubic feet of new records come into existence every year.

REVIEW RICKOVER CASE

Secretary of the Navy R. B. Anderson announced March 6 he would recommend a full review of the case of Navy Captain Hyman G. Rickover who was twice refused promotion to Rear Admiral. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 320.) Secretary Anderson, in a letter to Senate Armed Services Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), said he would:

Clear the way for Rickover to remain on active duty for one year beyond his scheduled retirement on June 30, 1953.

Instruct the Navy Promotion Board, meeting in July, 1953, to promote one engineering captain, experienced in the field of atomic propulsion, to Rear Admiral.

ON THE FLOOR AND RECORD

Addressing the House March 5, Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.), said, "It is my belief that if Malenkov succeeds Stalin, Russia will enter the third phase of its program for world conquest, the military invasion and occupation of Europe and Asia. Mr. Speaker, there is little time to put our house in order if a second Genghis Khan mounts the throne of the czars."

In a floor speech March 9, Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) said, "I should like to point out that in the fiscal year 1952, it required \$5.853 billion to pay the interest on the federal debt, which sum is more than \$1 billion in excess of the total expenditures of the government in the fiscal year 1933."

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) said March 9 during floor debate, "Anybody who suggests the admission of Guam as a state of the Union indicts himself for his lack of information. Guam is only 200 square miles in size. There are about 23,000 Guamanians. I never heard one of them suggest they be admitted. The gentlemen who talk about admitting Guam and the Virgin Islands as a state are just talking through their hats; that is all."

In a Senate speech March 6, Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) said U.S. foreign aid is being used to supply Russia and "The American taxpayers supply 75 per cent of the materials used to kill our boys in Korea."

Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.) said March 11, "only 25 of the 59 nations of the UN are making any direct contribution at all (in Korea) and that is rather infinitesimal compared with what is needed to win."



Tuck, Campbell Nominated

Former Gov. William Munford Tuck (D Va.), 56, March 7 was chosen at a Danville Va. convention to be the Democratic nominee in the special Fifth District election April 14 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.). In the Fifth district the Democratic nomination is usually equivalent to election. Stanley resigned from the House Feb. 3. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 182).

Tuck, former State Democratic chairman, refused to endorse the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket in the 1952 Presidential campaign. He is a prominent member of the Byrd Democratic organization in Virginia. Tuck served as governor of Virginia from 1946-1950.

At a convention at Stuart, Va., March 11, Fifth district Republicans nominated Lorne Ross Campbell, Grayson county attorney, to oppose Tuck.

DIRKSEN, HENDRICKSON NAMED

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) March 6 was re-appointed Chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee by Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference. Sen. Millikin also named former Sen. John Townsend (R Del.) as co-chairman and these Senators as Members: William A. Purtell (Conn.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), John W. Bricker (Ohio), Milton R. Young (N.D.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) and John Marshall Butler (Md.).

The Republican Conference March 6 voted to make Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Senate president pro tem, an ex-officio member of the Senate GOP Policy Committee. This left a Policy Committee vacancy and Millikin named Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) to fill it.

ASKS DEMOCRATS TO QUIT

Arthur S. Flemming, acting Defense Mobilizer and former member of the Civil Service Commission, said March 6 that all holdover Democrats in policy-making jobs should resign and make room for Republican appointees.

Speaking before the American Society for Public Administration in Washington, Flemming said that any government worker out of sympathy with the new Administration's policies "should leave the career service." He also recommended "modification" of veterans preference rights and said the 750,000 federal workers who did not pass competitive examinations do not deserve civil service job protection.

State Roundup

IOWA: Rep. Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) announced March 10 that he would be a candidate in 1954 for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa). Gillette called Martin "a fine chap and a competent Congressman" but failed to indicate whether he would seek re-election.

PENNSYLVANIA: A special 14-man committee appointed by Gov. John S. Fine (R Pa.) reported March 3 that 90 per cent of the employers in the state practice job discrimination against one or more minority groups. Fine called for a state FEPC measure after making the report public.

TEXAS: A complete Republican slate for all precinct, county and district offices will be presented to voters in Texas next year, according to Joe Ingraham, chairman of the Harris County (Houston) Republican Executive Committee and H. J. Porter, Republican National Committeeman for Texas. Porter said March 5 that the GOP could win in the majority of Texas counties in 1954.

VIRGINIA: The Newport News Democratic Committee adopted a motion March 3 requiring all local candidates in the July Democratic primary to sign a pledge that they supported the Democratic ticket last November. A group of Democrats who supported President Eisenhower in the 1952 election said they would ask the state Supreme Court to rule on the motion.

REP. BRYSON DIES

Rep. Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.) died in Washington, D.C., March 10 of a cerebral hemorrhage. Bryson was stricken at a dinner of the Cotton Textile Manufacturers Association.

Bryson had been in Congress since Jan. 3, 1939, representing the Fourth (Northwestern) district of South Carolina. He was a member of the House Judiciary Committee. On Aug. 15, 1952, he was designated by the State Department to be a Congressional adviser to the American delegation to an intergovernment universal copyright conference which met at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations.

Bryson was noted as an advocate of temperance. He introduced legislation in 1947 which would have re-imposed national prohibition. He opposed the sale of liquor and beer to servicemen. In 1952 he was a member of a Congressional investigation of television morals. The South Carolinian was a Bible teacher and a collector of Bibles and other books.

He opposed anti-lynching legislation and other civil rights measures, such as the creation of a federal fair employment practices committee. He was interested in soil conservation and favored lifting the tax on oleo.

Born in Brevard, N.C., Jan. 18, 1893, he moved to South Carolina as a child and worked in the textile mills at the age of 10. He was a graduate of the University of South Carolina and Furman University.

He was a veteran of World War I.

Prior to his Congressional service, Bryson, a Greenville lawyer, served in the South Carolina legislature.

HOUSE PASSES HAWAII STATEHOOD

Bill Goes To Senate After Surviving Democratic Move To Recommit

A bill (HR 3575) to grant eventual statehood to Hawaii was passed by the House, March 10, on a 274-138 roll-call vote. During two days of debate, the bill weathered heavy Democratic opposition, culminating in a 182-227 roll-call vote against recommitment. (For voting, see chart, p. 336).

(For approval of the bill by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 315.)

After House passage, the measure went to the Senate, where Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) expressed hope it would receive Committee and Senate approval by April 1. (For Senate Committee hearings, see page 343.)

Under the terms of HR 3575, the Nov. 7, 1950, referendum in which the Hawaiian people approved their proposed constitution is recognized by Congress as proper Hawaiian ratification. An amendment by Walter Rogers (D Tex.), accepted by voice vote of the House, would require that Congress, rather than the President, must next approve the constitution. Rogers' stipulation that approval should be voted by two-thirds of the membership of the House and Senate was amended by the House, which accepted by voice vote a modifying amendment calling for approval by majority vote.

HAWAII ELECTION IN 1954

After Congressional approval of the constitution, the Governor of Hawaii would be authorized to proclaim a primary election for Oct. 2, 1954, and a general election for Nov. 2, 1954. State officials, two Senators and one Representative, would be elected then.

After the Governor had certified the election results to the President, a Presidential proclamation announcing the results would be issued, and Hawaii "shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union ... on an equal footing with the other States."

As approved by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the bill granted Hawaii two Representatives in the House until the next Congressional reapportionment, after the 1960 census. But Rogers was successful, on a 188-134 teller vote, in winning House approval of an amendment reducing Hawaii's House representation to one.

The only other major amendment considered by the House was an effort by Carl Vinson (D Ga.) to reserve exclusive federal jurisdiction over military reservations in Hawaii. He said he wanted to avoid "potential mixups and quarrels over jurisdiction on military properties." But John P. Saylor (R Pa.) said the Committee did not want the reservations to "become little islands in which only the law of the military will apply."

Vinson's amendment was rejected by an 89-122 standing vote, and a Committee amendment calling for

concurrent U.S.-Hawaiian jurisdiction over the reservations was accepted by voice vote.

Rogers' motion to recommit the bill was then beaten, 182-227, and the measure was passed, 274-138.

On the recommitment vote, 166 Democrats, joined by 15 Republicans and one Independent, voted to send the bill back to committee. The bulk of the Republicans, 199, opposed recommitment. Voting with them were 28 Democrats.

On the final vote a number of Democrats switched to vote in favor of statehood, while the number of Republican opponents more than doubled. The breakdown was D 97-100; R 177-37; Ind. 1 nay. (See chart, page 336).

TWO-WAY OPPOSITION

Democratic opposition to the bill took two tacks. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and other Northern and West Coast Congressmen urged statehood for Alaska as well as Hawaii. They favored recommitment in hopes of subsequently getting a "one package" bill.

But Southern Democrats, including Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), opposed statehood for either territory. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) and others contended that "Caucasians" amounted to only 16½ per cent of the Hawaiian population. Ken Regan (D Tex.), citing Asia-tics' "ancestor-worship", said he was against "taking into statehood 400,000 people who might easily turn against us" in a future war.

A few Republicans from large states argued that the bill would give Hawaii a disproportionate Congressional representation. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) said no Congressman from New York, Pennsylvania, California or Illinois could "justify a favorable vote" for Hawaiian statehood. Others charged that once Hawaii became a state, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands -- and even Cuba, Liberia and Israel -- would demand statehood.

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) said "gentlemen who talk about admitting Guam and the Virgin Islands to the Union as a state are just talking through their hats." He pointed out that Hawaii's population of 499,794 in 1950 was larger than that of four states -- Nevada, Wyoming, Delaware and Vermont -- and said the territory had "met all the requirements of statehood."

Others speaking for the bill included A. L. Miller (R Neb.), Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), John Jarman (D Okla.), Leroy Johnson (R Calif.), Carl Elliott (D Ala.) and Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska).

The House twice before passed a Hawaiian statehood bill. In 1947 the roll-call vote was 195-133 and in 1950, when Alaska statehood was a companion measure the vote was 261-111 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 105, 243).

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Walter Rogers (D Tex.) -- Provide for Congressional ratification of Hawaiian constitution by (as modified by John P. Saylor (R Pa.) amendment) majority vote. Voice.

Rogers (Tex.) -- Grant Hawaii only one Representative in the House. Standing, 144-158; teller, 188-134.

Rogers (Tex.) -- Substitute language of U.S. Constitution on freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition for provision on freedom of religion. Standing, 113-94.

Rogers (Tex.) -- Substitute word "citizens" for "inhabitants". Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Reserve exclusive federal jurisdiction over U.S.-owned land on the Islands that is used for military purposes. Standing, 89-122.

Rogers (Tex.) -- Change the phraseology to require the Hawaiian constitution to be "in complete accord with", instead of "not repugnant to" the U.S. Constitution. Voice.

D.C. DELEGATE

The Senate March 11 passed and sent to the House a bill (S 697) to give the District of Columbia a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. Passage was by voice vote. A bill containing provision for a delegate was passed by the Senate in 1952, but received no House action. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 233).

As passed, the bill would create a three-member Board of Elections for now-voteless Washingtonians. The elected delegate would have the same rights as the present delegates from Alaska and Hawaii.

Before passage, the Senate agreed to four Committee amendments of a clarifying nature and one floor amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) to lower the number of signatures required for nominating petitions from 1,000 to 500.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- Reduce number of signatures required for nominating petitions from 1,000 to 500.

LIFT OFFICER CEILING

The Senate March 9 passed and sent to the White House a bill (HR 2332) to ease temporarily the percentage limitations on armed services junior officers. The bill passed the House Feb. 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 315).

Senate passage was by voice vote after Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) accused the Republican majority of "steamroller" tactics. He assailed Armed Services Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) for submitting only "stop-gap" legislation. Morse said there was ample time for consideration of the entire officer structure.

Saltonstall maintained that about 10,000 junior officers would be demoted or frozen in rank on April 1 without immediate passage.

ANTI-PERSECUTION VOTE 96-0

The Senate reached a rare 100 per cent agreement on a record vote March 11 after Sens. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) and William E. Jenner (R Ind.) answered a Congressional Quarterly poll saying they supported a resolution (S Res 84) condemning Soviet persecution of religious and ethnic minorities.

In its formal roll-call vote Feb. 27, Senators voted 70 to 0 for the resolution, and all but two of the 17 absent Senators announced officially they would have voted for the resolution had they been present. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 310).

Cordon and Jenner, not officially recorded, made their stands known by informing CQ they would have voted "yea."

GI DEPENDENCY ALLOTMENTS

On March 12 the House approved and sent to the White House a bill (S 1188) to extend the dependency allotment system for armed services personnel to July 1, 1955. The bill was approved by the Senate March 9. Both chambers acted by voice vote.

The estimated cost of the program for the fiscal year beginning July 1, is \$538 million. The measure provides for government contribution of from \$51.30 to \$96.90 a month, depending on rank and number of dependents. The serviceman's contribution would range from \$40 to \$80.

TARIFF EXEMPTIONS

The House March 12 passed two measures to continue specified duty exemptions granted to members of the armed services stationed abroad. House approval, by voice votes, sent both bills to the Senate. They were:

HR 3658 which would extend for two years the privilege of sending duty-free gifts worth less than \$50 to this country.

HR 3659 which would extend to July 1, 1955, duty-free shipment of household and personal effects.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Senate March 9 passed over three private bills (S 56, 59, 101) designed to permit foreign students, in this country under the student exchange program, to remain in the United States and become citizens. The bills were passed over when two Senators objected to their passage.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said the object of the exchange program was to educate foreign students who would then return home with an understanding of the American way of life. Gore said J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), sponsor of the program, thought passage of the bills might defeat the purpose of the program.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) opposed letting "the exchange-student program be used as a back-door entrance" for U.S. citizenship.

POST OFFICE PROBE

The Senate March 6 by voice vote agreed to a resolution (S Res 49) authorizing a \$100,000 investigation of the Post Office Department. The measure calls for a study of the annual deficit of the Department, estimated to be \$641 million for the fiscal year, and of whether twice-a-day mail deliveries should be resumed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 279).

The House voted March 5 to appropriate \$50,000 for a similar study by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 314).

Approval came over the objection of Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) who asked that the Administration be given a chance "to clean its own house." Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Senate Post Office Committee Chairman, said Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield was anxious for the Committee to start the probe.

SENATE VOTES LOYALTY CHECK

The Senate March 6 passed a resolution (S Res 16) requesting an FBI loyalty check on the 1,800 Senate employees.

An amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) to require the same report on Senators themselves was defeated by voice vote. Morse said, "The times are so serious, we should take no chance even on United States Senators." Another Morse amendment, to require inclusion of any material "rebutting" the "derogatory" information in the report, was adopted.

The resolution leaves appropriate action on "derogatory" reports up to the employer.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- Provide for inclusion of "rebutting" as well as "derogatory" information in reports.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Morse -- Require security check on all Senators.

HOUSE PHONE CALLS

President Eisenhower March 10 signed a bill (HR 2230) allowing removal of the monthly limitation on official, long-distance telephone calls and telegrams by Members of the House of Representatives. The legislation became Public Law 6.

The measure would restrict Members only to the annual limit of 1,800 minutes for calls and 12,000 words for telegrams. The bill was passed by the House Feb. 24 and the Senate on March 4. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 134, for details on House pay and privileges.)

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

A section of the \$947 million supplemental appropriations bill (HR 3053) which would eliminate the President's Council of Economic Advisers was agreed upon March 12 by Senate-House conferees.

The conferees instead agreed upon \$50,000 for a personal economic adviser and staff, for the rest of the fiscal year which ends June 30.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), in announcing the conferees' action, said that Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams approved the compromise by telephone before conferees agreed on it.

A \$75,000 request for the Council of Economic Advisers was included by ex-President Truman in the supplemental money bill he sent to Congress before leaving office.

The House cut this sum to \$25,000 and earmarked it for a personal economic adviser to President Eisenhower rather than for the old Council. When the bill went to the Senate, the President wrote Bridges, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, asking for \$60,000 for the Council. The Senate voted to supply the money. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 310).

TIDELANDS

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and 17 other Senators who are opposed to giving coastal states title to submerged off-shore lands beyond the actual tidelands introduced a bill (S 1252) March 9 designed to confirm state control of inland waters.

The actual tidelands include land between high and low tide marks. Some coastal states claim lands three to 10½ miles beyond low tide.

In reality it was a reintroduction of a bill (S 1017) introduced Feb. 18 by Anderson alone. The measure would convey to the states any federal rights as "might possibly exist" to actual tidelands and lands under bays, harbors inlets and lakes.

The move was seen as an attempt to draw inland supporters away from legislation now pending in Committee to grant coastal states ownership of submerged lands extending beyond the actual tidelands. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 319).

Anderson said: "The federal government has claimed paramount rights only in the submerged lands beyond the tidelands, out in the continental shelf...The assertion that state title to the actual tidelands and inland waters was endangered has been pretty much of a hoax."

Advocates of state title to submerged lands have contended that Supreme Court rulings that the federal government holds paramount rights to lands beyond actual tidelands have clouded the title to even inland waters.

BRITISH-U.S. TALKS

British and American officials March 7 wound up four days of talks in Washington with announcement of agreement on economic and foreign problems. Participants in the discussions included British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 309). The main agreements included:

Britain will try to cut down on transport of war-useful goods to Red China by setting up a licensing system to block the practice of charting British ships to haul non-British goods to the Reds and by refusing to refuel vessels carrying strategic materials to Red China; The U.S. and Britain will try to get other nations to halt strategic trade with Red China. The two nations also agreed on a Middle Eastern policy, especially in regards to Iran, and a general course of action to loosen foreign trade and monetary exchange.

House Votes: Hawaii Statehood

- recommit bill to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Rejected, 182-227. March 10. See story, p. 333.

2. **Hawaii Statehood (HR 3575).** Passage of bill. Passed, 274-138, March 10.

TOTAL

YEAS 162 274

NAYS 227 138

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

REPUBLICAN

YEAS 151 177

NAYS 199 37

1

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8

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9 Battle (D)

1 Boykin (D)

7 Elliott (D)

2 Grant (D)

8 Jones (D)

5 Rains (D)

4 Roberts (D)

6 Selden (D)

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ARIZONA

2 Patten (D)

1 Rhodes (R)

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ARKANSAS

1 Gathings (D)

4 Harris (D)

5 Hays (D)

2 Mills (D)

6 Norrell (D)

3 Trimble (D)

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CALIFORNIA

7 Allen (R)

13 Bramblett (R)

6 Condon (D)

2 Engle (D)

10 Gubser (R)

14 Hagen (D)

12 Hunter (R)

11 Johnson (R)

4 Mailliard (R)

8 Miller (D)

3 Moss (D)

29 Phillips (R)

1 Scudder (R)

5 Shelley (D)

27 Sheppard (D)

28 Utt (R)

30 Wilson (R)

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DECLARED STANDS

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

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Quarterly News Features

Senate Vote: Housing Administrator; Sponsors

1. Cole Nomination. Nomination of Albert M. Cole to be Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Confirmed, 64-18, March 9. See story, p. 339.

2. International Food Reserve (S J Res 56). Create an International Food Reserve

under auspices of Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN to prevent extreme price fluctuations in world agriculture prices and to expand production to meet food and clothing needs. Introduced March 11 by Murray (D Mont.) and 23 other sponsors. Sponsors are indicated by ✓. See story, p. 340.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	REPUBLICANS	1	2	DEMOCRATS	1	2
YEAS	64	24	YEAS	40	4	YEAS	24	19
NAYS	18		NAYS	2		NAYS	15	

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEBRASKA			RHODE ISLAND		
Hill (D)	N	✓	Gillette (D)	✓		Butler (R)	Y		Green (D)	N	
Sparkman (D)	Y	✓	Hickenlooper (R)	Y		Griswold (R)	Y		Pastore (D)	?	
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEVADA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Goldwater (R)	Y		Carlson (R)	Y		Malone (R)	Y		Johnston (D)	Y	
Hayden (D)	Y		Schoeppel (R)	Y		McCarran (D)	Y		Maybank (D)	Y	✓
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW HAMPSHIRE			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright (D)	N	✓	Clements (D)	Y		Bridges (R)	✓		Case (R)	Y	✓
McClellan (D)	Y	✓	Cooper (R)	N		Tobey (R)	N		Mundt (R)	✓	✓
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW JERSEY			TENNESSEE		
Knowland (R)	Y		Ellender (D)	Y		Hendrickson (R)	Y		Gore (D)	Y	
Kuchel (R)	Y		Long (D)	Y		Smith (R)	Y		Kefauver (D)	Y	
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW MEXICO			TEXAS		
Johnson (D)	N		Payne (R)	Y		Anderson (D)	N		Daniel (D)	?	
Millikin (R)	Y		Smith (R)	Y		Chavez (D)	Y		Johnson (D)	Y	
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NEW YORK			UTAH		
Bush (R)	Y		Beall (R)	Y		Ives (R)	Y		Bennett (R)	Y	
Purtell (R)	Y		Butler (R)	?		Lehman (D)	N	✓	Watkins (R)	Y	
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH CAROLINA			VERMONT		
Frear (D)	Y		Kennedy (D)	N		Hoey (D)	Y	✓	Aiken (R)	Y	
Williams (R)	Y		Saltonstall (R)	Y		Smith (D)	Y		Flanders (R)	?	
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			NORTH DAKOTA			VIRGINIA		
Holland (D)	Y		Ferguson (R)	Y		Langer (R)	Y	✓	Byrd (D)	Y	
Smathers (D)	✓		Potter (R)	Y		Young (R)	Y	✓	Robertson (D)	Y	
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OHIO			WASHINGTON		
George (D)	Y		Humphrey (D)	N	✓	Bricker (R)	✓		Jackson (D)	N	
Russell (D)	✓		Thye (R)	Y		Taft (R)	Y		Magnuson (D)	N	✓
IDAHO			MISSISSIPPI			OKLAHOMA			WEST VIRGINIA		
Dworshak (R)	Y		Eastland (D)	?	✓	Kerr (D)	Y	✓	Kilgore (D)	X	✓
Welker (R)	Y		Stennis (D)	Y	✓	Monroney (D)	Y		Neely (D)	N	✓
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI			OREGON			WISCONSIN		
Dirksen (R)	Y		Hennings (D)	N	✓	Cordon (R)	Y		McCarthy (R)	Y	
Douglas (D)	X	✓	Symington (D)	N		Morse (I)	N	✓	Wiley (R)	✓	
INDIANA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Capehart (R)	Y		Mansfield (D)	N	✓	Duff (R)	Y		Barrett (R)	Y	
Jenner (R)	Y		Murray (D)	N	✓	Martin (R)	Y		Hunt (D)	Y	✓

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Richard R. Atkinson, March 6, as member of District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency
Albert M. Cole, March 9, as Housing and Home Finance Administrator
Livingston T. Merchant, March 11, as Assistant Secretary of State
Douglas MacArthur II, March 11, as Counselor of the Department of State
George V. Allen, March 11, as Ambassador to India
Francis White, March 11, as Ambassador to Mexico
William McNear Rand, March 11, as Deputy Director for Mutual Security
Albert J. Robertson, March 12, to be Assistant Postmaster General.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Committees approved these nominations:

Ormonde A. Kieb, March 10, to be Assistant Postmaster General. (Post Office and Civil Service Committee).

Arthur F. Burns, March 11, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. (Banking Committee).

NOMINATIONS

Philip Young, March 11, to be a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Robert D. Murphy, March 6, to be Assistant Secretary of State

Frederick Billings Lee, March 11, to be Administrator of Civil Aeronautics

B. Frank Heintzleman, March 11, to be Governor of the Territory of Alaska

Harmar D. Denny, Jr., March 11, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

COLE CONFIRMED

The Senate March 9 confirmed the nomination of former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency on a 64 to 18 vote. GOP Senators Charles W. Tobey (N.H.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) teamed with 14 Democrats and independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) in opposing confirmation. (For voting, see chart, p. 338).

Senate opposition to the Cole appointment was based primarily on the former Congressman's votes and speeches against the low-rent public housing program in general and the 1949 public housing act in particular. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 297, 314).

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) told the Senate that a Congressional Quarterly report on Cole's voting record showed he opposed the low-rent public housing provision in the 1949 bill, and voted against passage of the measure. Humphrey also cited Congressional Quarterly's record of Cole's vote in 1951 against federal acquisition of land in isolated areas for defense purposes.

Cole was sworn in March 11, and after the ceremony told newsmen his first job will be to study the Agency's budget, and his second to work on a housing program to be submitted to Congress.

White Confirmed

The nomination of Francis White to be Ambassador to Mexico was confirmed March 11 by the Senate. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard White testify in closed session March 10 that he thought Owen Lattimore should have been removed from the Johns Hopkins University faculty on the basis of his conduct before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee a year ago. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 254-56). Lattimore is now under indictment for perjury.

Pick Promoted

The Senate March 9 approved by voice vote a promotion for Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, former head of the Army Engineer Corps. Pick was raised to the rank of Lieutenant General on the retired list. Last fall, he was questioned by the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee about alleged waste in overseas air base construction. The unit accused Pick of giving evasive answers, and the Pentagon later said it had "admonished" Pick. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 213, 214).

NOMINATIONS HEARINGS

BOHLEN APPROVAL DELAYED

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 10 decided to delay action on the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said the delay was agreed on pending State Department delivery of "certain papers" relating to the Yalta agreement. "I'm trying to find out if Mr. Bohlen had anything to do with the policy decisions at Yalta," Ferguson said. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 314).

Ferguson said March 12 he wants to know if Bohlen took a stand against efforts to get Japan to surrender before Russia entered the Pacific war. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said March 12 he didn't think Bohlen's nomination was "in any danger," and added he would support confirmation unless "something new" came up.

BURNS APPROVED

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 11 approved the nomination of Arthur F. Burns, 56, to be a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Burns, a professor of economics at Columbia University, told the Committee he was a registered Democrat and favored "standby" price-wage control legislation. He added that the Council should be non-political. Burns will study the Council set-up to see if the three-member basis should be maintained. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 310, for Council funds story).

DENNY NOMINATION

President Eisenhower March 11 nominated former Rep. Harmar D. Denny, Jr. (R Pa.) to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Denny is the great-grandson of Harmar Denny, a member of Congress from 1829-37. The younger Denny was elected to the 82nd Congress in 1950, where he served on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

THOMAS SUCCESSOR

President Eisenhower March 10 appointed Frank E. Midkiff of Honolulu as High Commissioner for the Pacific Island Trust Territories. Midkiff succeeds former Sen. Elbert Thomas (D Utah), who died last month. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 214).

REGISTERED UNDER LOBBY LAW

Edward F. Howrey, nominated March 4 for a seven-year term as a Federal Trade Commissioner, was a registered lobbyist in 1947 and 1948 for the Peanut and Nut Salters Association. His nomination has been opposed by the National Federation of Independent Business on the grounds that as "Counsel of Record for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company," he represented "big business interests," and opposed the "quantity discount rule for the rubber tire industry."

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks March 6 appointed Harold B. Corwin deputy general counsel and Congressional liaison man for the Commerce Department. Corwin, a Washington attorney, was registered in 1950 as an agent for the Retired Officers Assn., Inc., under the Lobby Registration Act.

VELDE CONTROVERSY

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee (see page 321) stirred a tempest with a statement March 9 that a Committee investigation of Communist infiltration of churches was "entirely possible." After Committee members said they were opposed to any such probe, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) introduced a resolution (H Res 175) March 11, calling for Velde's removal as Chairman of the Committee.

In his original statement, Velde said the probe he had in mind probably would "include individual members of the cloth, including some who seem to have devoted more time to politics than they have to the ministry." On March 10, Velde said his remarks had been "misinterpreted." "Such an investigation is not contemplated at this time by me" or the Committee, he said, though "this statement does not preclude the possibility of such investigations in the future."

COMMITTEE MEMBERS OBJECT

Committee members Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R N.Y.), Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.), James B. Frazier, Jr. (D Tenn.) and Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) expressed opposition to such a probe.

March 12 the Committee approved a resolution, offered by Walter and seconded by Kearney, to bar the start or announcement of any new investigation unless approved by the Committee. Velde said the resolution had his "hearty concurrence" and termed it "merely a restatement of the principle we approved at the outset of the session."

Roosevelt said his resolution to demote Velde was based on Velde's statements about Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer (CQ Weekly Report p. 242) and a probe of the clergy, and on his failure to consult Committee members.

Velde recently has been the target of criticism by clergymen. The Rev. C. Stanley Lowell, a Methodist minister, predicted March 8, that, after schools, "Churches will be investigated for Reds by these self-appointed arbiters of true Americanism."

Velde's March 9 statement drew additional criticism from religious leaders, including his home town (Pekin, Ill.) pastor, but two came to his defense. Dr. W. H.

Bordeaux, general secretary of the American Council of Christian Churches (16 small separatist groups), said "the searchlight on religious leaders has long been urgently needed." The Rev. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches (42 fundamentalist denominations), applauding Velde's statement, said "eight of the 32 persons who wrote the new Bible translation have Communist-front records," according to Un-American Activities Committee files.

FARM EXPORTS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson March 11 announced creation of the Foreign Agricultural Service, whose primary responsibility will be to stimulate the nation's exports of farm products. Benson discontinued the present foreign bureau known as the Office of Agricultural Relations. Romeo E. Short, Director of the Department's Credit Services, and former vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was appointed head of the new agency.

In another move to better the nation's agricultural position, Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), for himself and 23 other Senators, introduced S J Res 56 to create an International Food Reserve. (For sponsors, see chart, p. 338). The Reserve would be under the UN Food and Agricultural Organization. Murray said the bill would:

Take up the slack of surpluses by storing raw or processed agricultural commodities; prevent extreme price fluctuations; help prevent famine; absorb temporary market surpluses; and allow a smooth interchange of national currencies, paid to the Reserve, for purchase of raw material.

On March 9, Sens. Francis Case (R S.D.) and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) introduced S 1230 to provide \$500 million worth of farm products for South Korea. Both South Dakota Republicans also joined with Murray in sponsorship of S J Res 56.

WAGER TAX RULING

The Supreme Court March 9 ruled, 6-3, that a provision of the Revenue Act of 1951 requiring gamblers to register and purchase a \$50 tax stamp was constitutional. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 409). A federal judge had ruled it was a police measure masquerading as a tax bill.

But Justice Stanley Reed, for the court, said "a federal excise tax does not cease to be valid merely because it discourages or deters the activities taxed."

He pointed out that the tax produces more revenue than do firearms or narcotics taxes. He also declared that the defendant's plea against self-incrimination did not apply to future acts. (Gamblers are required to buy the stamp before engaging in gambling).

In another decision, the court sustained an appeals court ruling which reversed a 1951 contempt of Congress conviction against Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 248).

In its 7-0 decision, the court did not rule on the constitutional question of Congress' investigative powers.



FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS -- See page 339.

Action

SECRET AGREEMENTS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 10 voted to postpone indefinitely action on the Administration proposal to condemn Russian violations of wartime agreements.

The previously approved resolution (unnumbered) was thus tabled "without prejudice" after a partisan controversy over an amendment saying the resolution neither approved nor disapproved of the agreements themselves. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 315).

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had told House and Senate Committees that without virtually unanimous approval of the measure, the effort would be worse than no resolution at all. Democrats supported the Administration wording of the resolution, which merely blamed Russia for subjugation arising from violation of the agreements. By the same token, Democrats opposed the Republican amendment to avoid possible implicit approval of the agreements.

Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), a Foreign Relations Committee member, March 10, prior to the tabling action, said the resolution would be put into "refrigeration--and refrigeration sometimes takes a long time."

GI MAIL -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee March 10 approved a House-passed bill (HR 2466) to extend for two years the free-mailing privileges for members of the armed forces in combat areas. The bill was passed by the House on March 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 311).

VAN FLEET -- The Congressional uproar stirred up by retired Gen. James A. Van Fleet's charges of ammunition shortages in Korea continued last week, culminating in the Senate Armed Services Committee's unanimous approval of a full-fledged investigation.

MARCH 7 --

President Eisenhower called Gen. Van Fleet, who had testified before Congressional committees (CQ Weekly Report, p. 316) to the White House. Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) reportedly proposed a full-scale probe of the entire conduct of the Korean War.

MARCH 10 --

As Senate opposition to a widened probe mounted, Taft announced that he would not press for this. In a closed hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, top defense officials denied there were ammunition shortages in Korea. They included Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins, and Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens.

Afterward, Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) asserted he believed ammunition supplies are "not adequate" but "are more reasonable than before."

Senate Rules Change?

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee recommended on March 11 a change in Senate rules to make it more difficult for a temporary majority to cinch a decision through a parliamentary maneuver.

Under present rules the maneuver works this way: Immediately after a favorable vote on a controversial issue, a Senator on the winning side moves to reconsider the vote, and another on the same side moves to table the motion to reconsider. The motion to table is not debatable, and comes to a vote immediately. Generally the winning side on the original proposition still has enough votes to carry the motion to table. After that, it takes a two-thirds majority vote to carry a second motion to reconsider.

The new rule recommended by the Committee would provide that the tabling motion shall not be in order "until one day of actual session of the Senate following the entering of the motion to reconsider." This would give the minority side time to try to bring in additional votes or change stands of those on the majority side.

The present rule has been in effect since 1930 and has been used many times to nail down a victory. Occasionally, however, the maneuver has backfired. In 1951 Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) tried to insure an amendment to the Renegotiation Act this way. But the motion to table failed, and on reconsideration the amendment was rejected. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 470).

The same thing happened in 1952 on an amendment to the Agriculture Appropriation Act to reduce funds for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. (CQ Almanac, 1952, Vol. VIII, p. 94).

MARCH 11 --

Gen. Van Fleet reviewed the entire Korean war picture in a three-hour closed door session with a military subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

MARCH 12 --

A five-member probe group was named by Saltonstall to investigate the ammunition situation in Korea. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) was named to head the inquiry. Named to serve with her were Sens. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

PROMOTIONS -- Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R

Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee announced March 12 the Committee had decided to approve promotion of 39 Navy captains to Rear Admiral. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 320). The decision came after Secretary of the Navy Anderson promised to push for the promotion of Captain Hyman G. Rickover. (See page 331).

In addition to the Navy promotions, the Committee agreed to 2,532 officer promotions in the Army and Air Force. Included were 198 promotions for generals, on either a temporary or permanent basis.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- The Senate Finance Committee agreed March 12 to continue a three-member subcommittee with powers to check on irregularities in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) will be Chairman. The authority of the group will be limited mainly to cases which it dug up in the last session of Congress.

DEFENSE PROBES -- The Senate Rules Committee March 11 ordered reported to the Senate a resolution (S Res 86) providing probe funds for the Armed Services Committee. Armed Services Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) had asked for \$190,000 until March 30, 1954. Rules Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said his Committee voted to provide \$167,000 until Jan. 31, 1954.

New Hearings

INFORMATION PROGRAM -- A Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee opened hearings March 6 to "explore all aspects of our various overseas information programs," according to Chairman Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa).

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, said March 6 that in America's overseas relations, "there is nothing as effective as its motion pictures." State Department documentary films are generally good, he said, but he suggested the Department get more advice from Hollywood.

Robert Crowell, publisher and member of the advisory committee that recommends books for overseas libraries, said March 9 that fear of offending Congress had led State Department officials to "veto" books which should have been sent abroad.

Another publisher, Malcolm Johnson, said the Department's library program was good but should be expanded. Russia is doing "a bigger job" than the United States in circulating books and pamphlets in foreign countries, he said.

On March 11, Douglas W. Bryant, Miss Flora B. Ludington and Francis R. St. John, professional librarians, praised the overseas library program.

Two members of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, Dr. Mark A. May and Justin Miller, said March 12 the information program should be set up in a separate, cabinet-level agency. A recent Commission report recommended such a move. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 286).

APPROPRIATIONS -- Two Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearings got underway March 9. The Civil Functions and Military Construction unit, considering fiscal 1954 budget estimates for Army civil functions, heard Brig. Gen. A. L. Marshall testify that a million dollar increase in funds will be needed to buy Army cemetery headstones. The Army Quartermaster Corps has requested \$6.03 million for cemetery expenses.

The Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security heard testimony from Federal Security Agency officials in behalf of proposed funds for fiscal 1954.

GRAIN SANITATION -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee held hearings March 10-11 on the grain sanitation program of the Food and Drug Administration.

William McArthur, deputy director of the Production and Marketing Administration, grain branch, testified March 10 that seizure of grain under Food and Drug Administration insect sanitation regulations should be postponed until more progress has been made in establishing better storage facilities.

He warned that grain warehouse operators, worried about possible losses on wheat under the sanitation provisions, might refuse to accept wheat for storage this spring.

On March 11, Walter R. Scott, executive vice president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and C. H. Conway of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Association, both urged indefinite postponement of the program.

FORESTS -- The House Agriculture Committee conducted hearings March 10 and 11 on HR 1972, a bill to earmark a percentage of revenues from national forests for their operation and maintenance.

On March 10, representatives of sportsmen's groups, fish and game commissions and the Izaak Walton League urged passage of the measure.

The next day, the legislation was opposed by spokesmen for the following associations: American National Cattlemen, National Lumber Manufacturers, and National Wool Growers. They urged that funds for this purpose come through direct appropriations by Congress.

JUDGES' ALLOTMENTS -- Subsistence allowances of a Court of Appeals judge were attacked as "outlandish" in a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearing March 7. The group is considering a bill (S 32) to raise to \$15 the per diem allotments of judges for living expenses while away from home.

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) assailed allotments that he said records showed were collected by Judge William Healy of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals with headquarters in San Francisco.

Welker said the judge had been paid \$37,987 for food and lodging since his appointment to the bench in 1937. The Idaho Senator said Healy claimed Boise, Idaho, as his legal residence and collected maintenance expenses while working in San Francisco.

TAX CLAIMS -- A Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings March 6 on a bill (S 252) to allow any taxpayer to sue the U.S. government for recovery of erroneously or illegally collected taxes, and to entitle him to trial by jury in the case. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Elbert P. Tuttle, General Counsel for the Treasury, testified in favor of the bill.

RENT CONTROL -- The House Banking and Currency Committee opened hearings March 9 on federal rent controls, which are due to expire April 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 317).

Walter J. Mason of the American Federation of Labor called for extension of the present rent control law until June 30, 1954 to "prevent a skyrocketing of rents."

Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) said a bill (HR 2555) to extend federal rent controls two more years is "even more in the interest of landlords than tenants."

The CIO position was described to the Committee March 10 by Leo Goodman as favoring continuation of rent controls, particularly in areas affected by a "large volume of defense contracts."

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) testified March 11 that rent controls should be extended one year to allow large cities like New York and Chicago to keep a ceiling on rents if their state legislatures fail to give them authority to do so. Javits introduced a bill (HR 3881) that day to extend federal rent controls to June 30, 1955.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Boston Apartment House Owners Association and the Chicago Real Estate Board and Metropolitan Home Builders Association all went on record March 11 as opposed to extension of federal rent controls.

Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) March 12 argued that elimination of all rent controls from big cities would "hasten deflation, a depression or a crash in this country." He said he supported the O'Hara extension bill.

STATEHOOD -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee heard Nils Tavares of the Hawaii Statehood Commission and Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) testify March 6. On March 12 the Committee began considering the language of the Hawaiian statehood bill (HR 3575, see page 333). Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) said he thought the bill would be reported favorably.

Butler said March 6 he hoped the Committee would "act promptly" on his bill (S 224) to permit residents of Alaska to elect their governor. As for Alaskan statehood, he cited "substantial" opposition to it by Alaskans and said "we should hold hearings in Alaska on this legislation before Committee action is taken."

Chairman A. L. Miller (R Neb.) of the House Interior Committee said March 9 that hearings on Alaskan statehood and gubernatorial election bills would be held April 14-16.

Continued Hearings

TAFT-HARTLEY -- The House Education and Labor Committee heard representatives of management and labor testify on the need for revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 317-18).

MARCH 5 --

Joseph F. Clements of the International Guards' and Watchmen's Union, and James C. McGahey, official of the United Plant Guard Workers of America asked for clarification of the law to limit proper bargaining agents for independent guards' unions. Shirley C. Titus of the American Nurses' Association urged that the law be amended to extend to nurses the right to bargain collectively with their employers.

MARCH 6 --

The Committee heard Maurice R. Franks, president of the National Labor-Management Foundation of Chicago, urge that a "truly judicial" industrial relations court be

created in place of the NLRB. Newton L. Margulies, labor relations lawyer, said associations of lawyers should be allowed to act in union when unions strike a member firm.

In a related development, the Administration's 15-member advisory committee on amending the labor law broke up when a disagreement developed between labor and management over the proposal to bind all members to a decision of a majority. Industry members balked at "submerging their individual views in majority votes."

MARCH 9 --

Speaking on behalf of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Powell C. Groner, said the NLRB was biased in favor of unions and should be completely overhauled. He suggested Congress take away some federal authority over labor relations and delegate it to the states and communities.

MARCH 10 --

John C. Lovett, spokesman for the Operating Engineers of Kentucky for Local Autonomy, charged that Local 181 of the International Union of Operating Engineers denies rank and file members a voice in union affairs. He said V. L. Kelley, "boss" of the local, made its 3,000 members "pay their dues, obey his orders, and keep their mouths shut..."

Lovett said that since 1951 there has been "job selling" and 60 work stoppages on an atomic energy plant construction job near Paducah, Ky. Committee Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.) said the unit was considering a probe of the Paducah situation. In Indiana, Kelley denied Lovett's charges, and said Lovett was "trying to start a rival union."

MARCH 11 --

Spokesmen Charles R. Kuzell and Denison Kitchel of the American Mining Congress urged a ban on "compulsory unionism in any form," enlargement of the NLRB from five to seven members, and creation of a department of employer-employee relations to replace the present Labor Department.

James J. Reynolds, former NLRB member, asked Congress to tighten the ban on "feather-bedding" or "make-work" practices by leaving it to the employer to determine whether there would be such practices. Reynolds said his proposal would "make impossible such decisions as were rendered Monday by the U.S. Supreme Court."

The Court had ruled that the printers' unions did not violate the law by insisting on payment for setting "bogus" type for which publishers have no use.

MARCH 12 --

CIO President Walter Reuther called for "substantial amendments" that "amount to actual repeal" of the Taft-Hartley law. He criticized the 80-day injunction provision as promoting "labor war rather than peace." "There are worse things than a strike," Reuther said.

TAFT SEES 15 CHANGES

After a White House conference March 9, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said the chances are good for making "substantial changes" in the Taft-Hartley law. He predicted House-Senate-Administration agreement on about 15 amendments, most of a "procedural character."

CONGRESS SETTLE DISPUTES?

Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) March 11 introduced a bill (HR 3883) to amend the Taft-Hartley Act by channeling nationwide industrial disputes directly to Congress for action if mediation efforts break down.

VOICE OF AMERICA -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee heard Voice of America officials contradict earlier charges against them and took more testimony on disputed radio transmitter sites. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) is Chairman of the group.

MARCH 6 --

Voice official Robert A. Bauer disputed Feb. 18 criticism by Stuart Ayers, (CQ Weekly Report, p. 253) of a juvenile program aimed at Latin America. He read reports from U.S. Embassies praising the effectiveness and high listener-rating of the "Superman-type" program.

Donald Taylor and Robert B. Goldman of the Voice denied Feb. 20 testimony of Virgil H. Fulling (CQ Weekly Report, p. 282) that they had edited out anti-Communist phrases in his scripts.

Howard Maier, a VOA commentator, said he had been reprimanded for saying, in a broadcast, that if Czech Premier Gottwald "touches a hair of (imprisoned AP reporter) Bill Oatis' head, he will hang from the highest tree in Czechoslovakia."

MARCH 7 --

McCarthy said Committee investigators had "found nothing to indicate" that Voice engineer Raymond Kaplan, who killed himself March 4, "Was guilty of any wrong-doing." In a suicide note Kaplan had expressed fear he would be made a scapegoat for the criticized location of two Voice radio transmitters. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 253).

MARCH 12 --

Thomas E. Bracken, State Department legal adviser for the Voice, said construction of the criticized transmitter near Seattle had not been cancelled, as previously announced. It is costing the government \$29,900 a month while the project is "in suspension," he said.

Haraden Pratt, telecommunications adviser to Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, said that in consulting Voice officials about radio frequencies he had found "considerable incompetence" in VOA's engineering operations.

A radio consulting engineer, Glenn D. Gillett, criticized construction of an "emasculated" radio tower in Vienna, Austria, to beam broadcasts to Eastern Europe. The Army had planned a 900-foot tower, but, after the Voice took over, only a 450-foot tower was built, he said.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- Dr. Bella V. Dodd, self-described ex-Communist, told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee March 10 that Communists infiltrated "many of the legislative offices" of Congress, some Presidential "advisory committees," and the New York City and State educational offices. It was her second appearance before the anti-subversives unit. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 256). It was the first time the hearings were televised. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 318).

In New York, a spokesman for the City Board of Education said it had dismissed 23 employees and suspended eight others in its anti-subversion drive. And in Albany, Education Commissioner Lewis A. Wilson said he'd like to know "the names of anyone in our organization who is affiliated in any way with the Communist Party."

MARCH 11 --

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, testified that communism is now "on the run" because "with young people, it is losing its appeal with astounding rapidity."

Dr. Gideonse said the Senate inquiry has enabled Brooklyn College to rid itself of seven allegedly Communist faculty members, six of whom refused to answer Senate queries about communism, and a seventh who resigned before appearing at Senate Committee hearings.

ALIEN PROPERTY -- The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Trading With the Enemy Act resumed its hearings regarding administration of the Office of Alien Property.

MARCH 11 --

John A. Bard, Washington accountant, urged that the agency be abolished and its functions transferred to other bureaus. He also recommended legislation to speed liquidation of enemy-owned assets seized by the government during World War II and the disposition of claims against these properties.

MARCH 12 --

Thomas E. Creighton, Office of Alien Property claims chief, recommended that Congress set the rate of exchange for settling small debt claims against former enemy firms and governments.

TREATIES -- Mrs. Louella Miller Berg, legislative associate of the American Association of University Women, March 10 opposed the Bricker resolution (S J Res 1) to amend the government's treaty making powers. Mrs. Berg told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Constitutional change recommended by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) would so restrict the U.S. role in United Nations agreements that it would prohibit participation in collective security. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 320)

ATOMIC SUBMARINE -- Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.), acting Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said March 6, "excellent progress" is being made on this nation's "atomic submarine." Durham made the statement after the Committee heard a review of the program by Captain Hyman G. Rickover, Chief of the Naval Reactors Branch of the Atomic Energy Commission. (See p. 331).

Durham also said Rickover reviewed a study on atomic power as compared to electric power for naval vessels. He said this had not yet reached the project stage.

ATOMIC AIRPLANE -- A secret progress report on an atomic-powered airplane was termed "very satisfactory" March 11 by Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), Chairman of a Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee. The group heard testimony from Army and private industry personnel engaged in the project.

CONTROLS -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee heard testimony on standby wage and price control legislation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 317). The bills under consideration are S 753 and S 1081.

MARCH 6 --

Speaking for the Americans for Democratic Action, Robert R. Nathan said, "The need for standby controls is dictated by the continuing critical nature of the international situation." Sally Butler of the General Federation of Women's Clubs said we should "be ready to nip inflation before it starts." And Mrs. Leslie B. Wright, representing the National Association of Consumers, said standby controls might eliminate "panic buying," in a crisis.

Also supporting standby controls were representatives of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., the National Council of Jewish Women, and the National Association of Colored Women.

MARCH 9 --

Spokesmen for the nation's retail industry opposed standby controls bills. Rowland Jones, Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, said, "There is grave doubt that direct economic controls have any lasting benefit even under war conditions." Gilbert Ward of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, Otis M. Reed of the National Creameries Association, and Ray Cowperthwaite, of the Retail Food Distributors, opposed standby controls.

Committee Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said business groups appearing before the Committee opposed standby controls when they should have supported them. "I don't think people on fixed incomes in this country take much satisfaction from the thought that businessmen and the Administration are not prepared to protect them in the event of a sudden surge of inflation."

MARCH 10 --

The livestock industry also went on record against standby controls legislation. Testifying were Wilbur La Roe, Jr., of the National Independent Meat Packers Association; Jay Taylor, vice-president of the American National Cattlemen's Association; and representatives of the Northeastern Colorado Cattlemen's Association, the Western States Meat Packers Association and the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association.

MARCH 11 --

Dr. Harrell DeGraff, representing the American Meat Institute, argued that direct price controls never worked, and suggested only indirect controls be applied even in wartime. J. L. Olson of the George A. Hormel Co. and Paul L. Selby of the National Consumer Finance Association also testified against the standby bills.

Russ Nixon of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America spoke in support of standby price controls, but opposed wage curbs which he said "are based on false economic reasoning."

MARCH 12 --

Walter J. Mason, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, urged Congress to give President Eisenhower standby controls authority. But William A. Quinlan of the Retail Bakers of America proposed that a standby controls bill be prepared but held in reserve for a crisis.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- The House Ways and Means Subcommittee probe for political influences on the Internal Revenue Bureau's alcohol tax division proceeded March 6 with testimony from two Tax Division officials. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 319).

Earl E. Koehler, chief enforcement officer of the Alcohol Tax Division, said that for many years, political patronage controlled promotions in the Internal Revenue Bureau, with efficiency reports being disregarded after Joseph D. Nunan became Revenue Commissioner in 1944. Nunan has been cited for income tax evasion. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 351).

Willard G. Malsie, chief enforcement officer for the Alcohol Tax unit in Philadelphia, testified that he had obtained a supervisory job through the political influence of Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.). Both Koehler and Malsie named several Congressmen they said supported them for promotions in the Bureau. Sen. George said he had not sponsored Malsie, but did advise the Bureau that he had no objection to Malsie's appointment.

MARCH 10 --

South Carolina Alcohol Tax investigator George H. Whisenhunt told the House probers that in 1946, the entire South Carolina Congressional delegation endorsed him for a top post in the division, but he lost out due to "outside influences." Whisenhunt said Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.) was particularly helpful. The agent said he contributed to both major political parties because "it's good politics to contribute to both sides."

MARCH 11 --

The House probers were told by Lewis W. West, veteran investigator of the Alcohol Tax Division, that "you can't take politics out of" the Revenue Bureau. It wouldn't be "a good thing to do," he asserted. Chairman Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) noted that "political endorsements are different from politics--from forcing top men in the Bureau to appoint someone purely for political reasons without regard to qualifications or ability."

MARCH 12 --

R. A. Beman, retired Division official, testified that the District Supervisor at Louisville, Howard B. Taylor, was transferred, demoted, and got a salary cut after allegedly getting into difficulties with the liquor industry. Beman said Taylor's successor was brought in to "appease the politicians."

Joe G. Yates, another division official at Louisville, said that in 1949 there were "only two ways to get an appointment...get members of Congress to endorse you" or by "departmental politics."

SOLANO PROJECT -- The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs continued hearings March 6 on the Monticello unit of the Solano project in California. Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation Goodrich W. Lineweaver testified that in 50 years the project would pay out with a \$1,981,700 surplus.

Reports, Recommendations

JUSTICE PROBE -- A House Judiciary Subcommittee

March 6 criticized two former U.S. attorneys for conducting outside law practices while working for the government. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 49).

Howard L. Doyle of Springfield, Ill., and Tobias E. Diamond of Sioux City, Iowa, were named by the Subcommittee investigating the Justice Department as examples of "defection" in the government's legal branch.

Doyle was said to have taken a dual role as government attorney and counsel for private firms involved in legal disputes with the government.

The Subcommittee said investigation of Diamond produced "an even more reprehensible example of defection." It said Diamond used his official position to try to collect damages for a private client in a civil case.

Meanwhile, a "fair play" procedure proposed by Chairman Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) for Congressional investigations was tried, and its sponsor said March 7 he planned to continue it.

The procedure consisted of permitting an outside lawyer to frame questions for witnesses whose testimony did not harmonize with the interests the lawyer represented. The lawyer was allowed to write questions which were then asked by Keating. The lawyer, however, was not given the privilege of unlimited cross-examination.

LEAVE PAY -- The Independent Offices Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee March 11 listed 215 outgoing federal officials -- among them eight former Cabinet members -- who allegedly abused the annual leave program. The Subcommittee statement released by Chairman John Phillips (R Calif.) said most of the cases involved collection of large sums of money in lieu of annual leave accrued at the time they left government service. Payments to the 215 officials totaled \$709,538.

The House unit called this a "flagrant example of executive malpractice and distortion of law." The former Cabinet officials in the Truman Administration whose names appeared on the list were Charles F. Brannan, Charles Sawyer, Robert A. Lovett, Oscar L. Chapman, Jesse M. Donaldson, Dean Acheson, John W. Snyder and Maurice J. Tobin.

Former Secretary of Defense Lovett said "It was a routine matter. I had no vacation in the five years I was on the job. The payment was approved by the Civil Service Commission." And former Secretary of Agriculture Brannan said he felt fully justified in law and principle in collecting pay for accumulated leave.

SOVIET VIOLATIONS -- The Soviet Union has violated at least 37 provisions of basic wartime agreements with the United States, according to a House Foreign Affairs Committee report March 12. The study was prepared as background for Committee members studying President Eisenhower's proposed resolution condemning Soviet enslavement of satellite peoples. (For Senate Committee's action, see p. 341).

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES -- Congress was told March 6 that the federal government had 2,564,111 paid civilian employees as of Jan. 1, 1953, according to a report by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee. The total on Jan. 1, 1953 was 301,486 more than on Jan. 1, 1947. It is the highest postwar total. The report shows the government added 76,699 employees during 1952. Employed overseas were 205,210

persons, of whom 116,098 were foreign nationals. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Expenditures reported a December, 1952, employment of 2,560,478. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 196).

RED TRADE -- Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee March 9 said that 96 ships under U.S.-held mortgages were hauling cargoes to Iron Curtain areas. He said the ships were operating under flags of Greece, Italy and France.

"The use of these mortgaged vessels in the China trade places the United States in the incongruous position of financing ships which are carrying materials to the Chinese Communists, who are furnishing men and supplies to fight us in Korea," said a Subcommittee statement.

McCarthy said he planned to hold public hearings on the subject. The war surplus ships were sold to foreign purchasers by the old U.S. Maritime Commission.

Coming Up

LABOR LAW -- Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) announced March 12 that the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee will begin hearings March 24 on proposed revisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law. Taft predicted the hearings would take six weeks. House hearings on the issue are underway. (See story, p. 343).

Taft said his Senate Labor Subcommittee rejected by a vote of 4 to 3 a proposal to defer hearings until the Administration submits recommendations on the law.

SEAWAY -- Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 7 announced that subcommittee hearings on proposed St. Lawrence Seaway legislation will begin the week of March 23, and will be limited to three days.

Wiley said witnesses will be asked to discuss only the questions of national security in relation to the project, financing the Seaway work on US territory, authorizing deepening of Great Lakes connecting channels in Seaway legislation or by separate measure, and possible Congressional action on the power project aspect. (For Seaway background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 136).

"WETBACKS" -- Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee announced March 10 that hearings would be held March 24 on a bill (HR 3480) to extend the U.S.-Mexican farm labor program for three years.

Senate Agriculture Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) announced March 9 his Committee will hold hearings on a companion measure (S 1207) beginning March 23.

FARM AID -- Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) announced March 6 the Committee will call on Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson to explain his farm aid policies on March 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 320).

VETERANS HOUSING -- A House Veterans Affairs Subcommittee investigating the GI Housing Program will hold two instead of the four originally scheduled hearings in Ohio, Chairman William H. Ayres (R Ohio) said March 11. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 320). Hearings will be held in Cleveland March 20-21 and in Cincinnati March 27-28.

CHELF LEAVES PROBE UNIT

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating the Justice Department announced March 12 the resignation from the Subcommittee of Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.), former Chairman of the group. Chelf has been ill for most of this session of Congress.

LEAVE PAYMENTS PROBE

Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.) of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced March 13 his Committee will make a "complete investigation" of reported leave payments to 215 former government officials. (See p. 346). Carlson also introduced a bill (S 1297) to prevent lump-sum cash leave payments to officials earning more than \$11,800 a year.

CRITICIZES BONN FACILITIES

Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) said March 12 the State Department had illegally built houses, apartment buildings and other facilities in Bonn, Germany, at a cost of \$28 million. Brownson, who heads the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, said the Department built homes for five officials at a cost of \$151,000 each. He said the Department used funds credited to the U.S. government in Germany.

HOUSE CRIES "INFRINGEMENT"

The House March 12 returned a Senate-passed joint resolution to the upper chamber with the comment that the Senate had infringed upon jurisdiction of the House by "originating" an appropriation bill.

The Senate March 9 passed by voice vote a resolution (S J Res 52) to provide \$17,000 to continue rent control for the District of Columbia.

When S J Res 52 reached the House Appropriations Committee, Chairman John Taber (R N.Y.) said the Constitutional prerogatives of the House had been "ignored." The Constitution specifies that all revenue-raising measures must originate in the House; and, by custom, spending bills also are first considered there.

The House agreed with Taber and on March 12 adopted by voice vote a simple resolution (H Res 176) calling the Senate's S J Res 52 an "infringement" of House privileges and returning S J Res 52 to the Senate.

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) told the House that "this is not an inconsequential matter. It is fundamental in the practice of the House and is supported by the strongest rule known in parliamentary procedure, the rule of immemorial usage."

Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) March 9 introduced a joint resolution (H J Res 218) to accomplish the same purpose as the rejected Senate measure.

LOWER IMPORT DUTIES

President Eisenhower March 9 announced lowered American tariffs on some \$100,000 worth of imports from Brazil. The tariff concessions are to take effect April 21. Brazil, in turn, has agreed to lower duties on several U.S. exports, mostly items of electrical equipment.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

BUDGET STUDY

Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge began a detailed study March 6 of recommendations by department and agency heads for reductions in the budget. A budget re-examination was ordered by Dodge Feb. 3. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 193). First of the Dodge recommendations to President Eisenhower for trimming the budget is scheduled for transmission to Congress early next month.

BYRD ON BUDGET

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said March 7 that President Eisenhower will have to take the lead in demanding that Congress keep taxes up and cut expenses if the new Administration is to balance the budget. Byrd said he didn't believe the budget could be balanced unless Congress continues present taxes in force for the fiscal year beginning next July 1, and cuts at least \$7.5 billion from ex-President Truman's \$78.6 billion proposed spending program for that period.

REED ON TAX-CUT

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and oldest Republican with continuous service in the House, March 12 protested against the "pigeon-hole" treatment House leaders have given his bill to reduce individual income taxes. Said Reed, "What have I done in the last 34 years that I should be subjected to this treatment here?" (See page 348).

THEATER TAX

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) March 9 called for repeal of the 20 per cent tax on motion picture theater admissions. He said the tax, and competition from the television industry have caused up to 20 per cent of the theaters in some states to close.

CONTEMPT CONVICTION

Sidney Buchman, well-known Hollywood writer-producer, was convicted of contempt of Congress March 12. A federal court jury returned its verdict within 45 minutes after it reported to the trial judge it would not reach an agreement and was told to try again. The charge was based on Buchman's failure to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee for questioning Jan. 28, 1952. He had appeared earlier. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 248).

TAFT, LEHMAN ON NEAR EAST

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) March 7 said a change in U.S. policy in the Middle East might result in "sacrificing Israel to enter into competition with Soviet Russia for the favor of Arab states." Lehman declared he wanted assurances that any increased U.S. aid to the area would be accompanied by diplomacy aimed at "peace, and not war" for the Middle East.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) March 8 urged an economic aid program that would help Israel and the Arab states achieve peace and said economic strength of Israel can in the end only help the Arabs.

TAX CUT MAY HINGE ON MANEUVERING

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has served notice that he intends to get action on his individual income tax reduction bill, HR 1. The bill would move up the date for expiration of tax increases voted in 1951 from December 31, 1953, to June 30, 1953. The 10 per cent reduction scheduled to go into effect for 1954 individual income taxes would become effective for half of 1953, giving individual taxpayers a five per cent relief this year.

On March 7 Reed released the text of a letter addressed on March 5 to Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), Chairman of the House Rules Committee, inquiring as to "the intentions of the Rules Committee regarding HR 1 ... so that if need be I may fulfill my obligation to the members of the Ways and Means Committee and to the people by utilizing other parliamentary methods permitted by the House to insure the consideration of this tax relief measure."

At the same time Reed released the text of an earlier letter to Allen, dated Feb. 25, in which he had requested that a rule be granted for consideration of HR 1. Pointing out that the excess-profits tax on corporations expires June 30, Reed said that "individuals ... are at least entitled to simultaneous relief." He added that there is "no possibility" that the Ways and Means Committee will vote to extend the excess-profits tax. (Some Administration leaders have suggested that the excess-profits tax be continued for another six months, making its expiration simultaneous with the return to the lower individual rates.)

The position taken by the Administration and by House leadership is that tax reduction measures must wait until there are prospects of a balanced budget. In line with this policy, Allen had previously announced that the Rules Committee would take no action on the tax relief measure before May 1. On March 10 in a letter to Reed, Allen said that he had not changed his mind. Noting Reed's reference to "other parliamentary methods," Allen said, "You certainly will not offend a good friend of yours, which I am, by using legitimate parliamentary procedure."

THREE BY-PASS METHODS

Reed can try any one of three methods of getting his bill to the floor without Rules Committee approval. Two methods would by-pass the Rules Committee entirely, but both involve certain hazards. The third method, that of forcing a rule out of the Rules Committee through a discharge petition, takes a long time and requires support of a "constitutional" majority -- 218 Members.

Reed can by-pass the Rules Committee by bringing his bill up under the "privilege" rule, which provides that revenue measures, appropriations, veterans pension bills, and certain other legislation can be brought directly to the floor. But the bill would be open to amendment, and might be so changed as to become unacceptable to its sponsors. However, Reed indicated his willingness to take a chance on this method after receiving Allen's reply of March 10. Reed said then that unless the Rules group clears the way by April 15, he would "call up the bill immediately." He said the responsibility for what

happened to the bill would rest with the House GOP leadership, and while he hoped the House would not riddle the bill with amendments "I can't help it if they do."

UNDER RULES SUSPENSION

The second method of by-passing the Rules Committee is through "suspension of the rules." On the first and third Mondays of each month Members can bring up legislation by moving to "suspend the rules and pass" the bill in question. Debate is limited to forty minutes, and amendments are barred, but it takes an affirmative vote of two thirds of the Members present and voting to pass a bill under these circumstances. Furthermore, recognition of a Member seeking the floor to offer such a motion is entirely at the discretion of the Speaker. So long as the Administration remains in opposition to Reed's tax bill, it is unlikely that House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) would recognize a Member for this purpose.

The initial step in the third method--forcing a rule out of the Rules Committee--was taken on March 5 when Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) introduced a resolution (H Res 167) providing for consideration of HR 1. The resolution was referred to the Rules Committee; if the Committee fails to act on it within seven legislative days (days during which the House is in session), any Member of the House may enter a motion to discharge the Committee. The motion is presented to the Clerk of the House in writing, and is left open for signature. When 218 Members have signed, the motion is entered on the Journal, printed with signatures in the Congressional Record, and placed on the Discharge Calendar. This special calendar is considered only on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, and the motion has to be on the calendar seven legislative days before consideration. Then, any Member who signed the discharge petition may, on one of these days, call the motion up for consideration. Rules require the Speaker to recognize a Member for this purpose, and provide for speedy consideration of the motion, the rule-setting resolution, and the bill concerned.

Rep. Fulton's resolution provides for two days of debate on HR 1, and bars all amendments except those "offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means." Fulton, who favors the Administration's "budget cuts first, tax cuts second" stand, described the step as a means of warning executive departments to cut spending and make tax reduction feasible. He told CQ its purpose is "to serve notice on the executive departments that Congress means business, and intends during this session to make a start on tax reduction."

Discharge petitions relating to measures which have wide support usually get the required number of signatures in a short time. During the 81st Congress there were three successful motions to discharge committees. In one case it took only five days to get the necessary 218 signatures; in another, seven days, and in the third, 14.

But there were 31 other motions which never got through.

None of the 14 motions filed during the 82nd Congress was successful.

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1. **Q**--Are all bills introduced in Congress written by the legislators themselves?

A--As a matter of fact, comparatively few Congressmen actually write all their own bills. Many measures are drafted by executive agencies and are introduced by Congressmen acting for the Administration. Many others are drafted by legal experts in the offices of the Legislative Counsels of the Senate and House.

2. **Q**--Can you give me an idea of the amount of drafting work the Legislative Counsels' offices do?

A--During the 82nd Congress, the House Counsel's staff handled 313 requests from standing Committees and 2,500 requests from 365 Congressmen. The Senate Counsel's office, during the 81st Congress (in session longer than the 82nd) handled 643 Committee requests and 3,801 from Senators.

3. **Q**--Now that President Eisenhower has the same power as former President Truman to reorganize the government and streamline federal departments, what does he intend to do?

A--The President's first reorganization plan would make the Federal Security Agency a Department of the government, giving its head, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, cabinet status. The plan was submitted to Congress March 12 and either house can kill it, by a vote of disapproval by more than half its Members.

4. **Q**--What ever happened in the case of Career Diplomat John Carter Vincent, who was under fire from Congressional committees concerning his handling of U.S. policy in the Far East?

A--Secretary of State John Foster Dulles retired Vincent effective March 31, 1953. Dulles said Vincent had "showed a failure to meet the standard ... demanded for a foreign service officer" but that he did not believe Vincent was a security risk, as a Civil Service Loyalty Review Board had found.

5. **Q**--I've seen stories in the newspapers about Congressional Committees holding "executive sessions." What does this mean?

A--An executive session is a closed meeting. The public and press are not allowed to attend, usually, because of the nature of facts that may be disclosed in the meeting. In some instances this might be military information which could not be made public because of a threat to national security.

6. **Q**--What has been the yield of the gambling tax law enacted by Congress in 1951 and recently upheld by the Supreme Court?

A--The yield from July 1, 1951, through Jan. 31, 1953, was \$1,193,225.11 from the \$50 tax stamps gamblers are required to buy and \$10,443,531.05 from the 10 per cent excise tax on gambling, for a total of \$11,636,756.16. These figures came from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

7. **Q**--What is the "Buy American" Act?

A--Basically, it is a 1933 law requiring the government to buy from American producers and manufacturers when purchasing supplies and equipment for public use in the U.S., unless the cost is "unreasonable." The government usually "buys American" unless the domestic goods are more than 25 per cent higher than the delivered price of foreign goods. Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) has introduced a bill to repeal the Act.

8. **Q**--How long has Hawaii, which the House recently voted to grant statehood, been a territory?

A--Hawaii became a territory of the U.S. in 1900 and was incorporated the same year. Alaska was given a territorial form of government in 1884, but was not incorporated until 1912.

9. **Q**--Can the Congressional representatives from Alaska and Hawaii cast any votes in Congress?

A--No. Representatives from territories, who are called Delegates, may serve on House Committees, engage in floor debate, and make motions except the motion to reconsider a previous action. But they may not vote. Present Delegates are Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) and E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska). A. Fernos-Isern (Pop-Dem.) Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, has the same status. If Hawaii wins statehood, she will have two Senators and one or two Representatives (depending on the final form of the bill) who will have full voting rights.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found:

(1 and 2) 313; (3) 317; (4) 306; (8) 104.